The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,427—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy……As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. W. Steuart, on SATURDAY, the 8th February 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th February 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 10th February 1879, at 10 a.m. calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	450	330	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.

SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES.

S. S. MACEDONIA,
CAPTAIN JAS. LAIRD.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 26th February for the above ports.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
CAPTAIN JAS. C. SHAW.

THIS Steamer will sail for Liverpool direct on the 15th February.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The SPEKE HALL will follow on the 5th March.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND LIVERPOOL.

THE RYDAL HALL will sail at 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 5th inst., punctually. The Company's Steam Tender will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 o'clock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO MARSEILLES, GENOA, AND NAPLES.

THE JINMAN LINE'S Steamship SCINDIA, 3,000 Tons, Captain Samuel Windham, sailing about 15th February.

This well known Passenger Steamer was specially built for the Indian Trade and has commodious State Rooms, and every other convenience. Carries a Surgeon.

TARIFF.

First Class—To PORT SAID	Rs. 320
" To NAPLES and GENOA	" 400
" To MARSEILLES	" 420

Children under 3 years free of charge, and up to twelve years, Half Fare.

Deck Passage without Food.
To Port Said Rs. 80. | To Aden Rs. 30.

Apply to
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	10th Feb.
—	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	17th do.
(s)	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrins	3rd March
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
—	CATHAY	2982	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(s)	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	4th Feb. 1879
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	18th "
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	4th March.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. DIANA, Captain G. Cattich, on the 25th Feb. 1879.

S.S. TEBE, Captain ———, on the 25th March 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	" 375	" 295	" 143 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 8
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 0
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

SALES BY AUCTION.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction room at 1 p.m.,

1 case superior silver glass candlesticks.
7 pairs candlesticks with drops.
3 cases kerosine oil hanging lamps.
2 " superior China toys.
2 " soap.
7 sets travelling boxes with locks.
3 pieces damask for furniture.
5 cases white ground prints.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture at Fort, Forbes Street.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, behind our auction room, the whole household furniture, &c., &c., the property of Captain Walk, leaving leaving Bombay, of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th February 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Goods Shed, Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Goods Shed, Colaba:—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnak Bunder on account of the underwriters.

HEE 42 Bags damaged Mauritius sugar ex "Oribe."
HJM 72 Bags do. do. ex "Osprey."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th February 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF PERFUMERY, AND PERRY AND CO.'S STATIONERY, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction the following:—

An Invoice containing 10 cases of perfumery consisting of various sorts of scents, &c.

A collection of Perry and Co.'s stationary, consisting of 1,000 gross of various sorts of steelpens, penholders, pencils in different designs, letter files and clips paper binder, billiard boxes, inkstands, rubbers, and various other writing requisites, portable garden pump, coffee grinding mills, &c., &c.

2 most beautiful electroplated tea sets and 1 set of spoons and forks.

15 cases Mersteiner (hock in qts.) Lady's and Gentlemans boots and shoes, samples of carpet, rugs, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th February 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENUINE GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

			Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
12	10 inch	Meat Plates	4 8	5 0
12	10 "	Soup do.	4 8	5 0
12	10 "	Hot Water Plates	24 0	27 0
12	8 "	Pudding do.	4 0	4 8
12	6 "	Cheese do.	3 0	3 8
1	18 "	Well Gravy Dish	7 8	8 8
1	20 "	Flat Dish	6 0	6 12
1	18 "	do.	4 0	4 2
1	16 "	do.	3 0	3 6
1	14 "	do.	2 4	2 0
2	12 "	do.	3 0	3 0
2	10 "	do.	2 4	2 8
1	16 "	Fish Drainer	3 0	3 8
1	9 "	Pie Dish	1 0	1 0
1	11 "	do.	1 8	1 12
1		Covered Soup Tureen and Stand	9 0	10 0
2		do. Sauce do.	4 8	5 0
2		Vegetable Dishes	5 4	6 0
2		Side Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0
1		Salad Bowl	2 8	2 12
		Full Set as above	110 12	125 0

The above with gilt handles to covered Dishes.

At an additional cost of

Cash Rs. 20-12; Credit 23.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
1 Cheese Dish without cover	2 4	2 8
1 Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).
SHOW ROOMS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH PAVILION, CRUICKSHANK ROAD, ESPLANADE.

PROPRIETORS—Messrs. NORTON, HENNICKE AND KING.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
AND
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO THE FAVOURITE COMEDIAN,
WASHINGTON NORTON,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GENEROUS PUBLIC OF BOMBAY.

On which occasion the well-known
AMATEUR CHRISTY MINSTRELS,
SAM BENSON AND KISKY,
Will appear in conjunction with
WASHINGTON NORTON.

DOUBLE PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

THE MYSTERIOUS GROWTH OF FLOWERS.
THE FLYING BIRD CAGE.
THE TALKING DOLLS, SARAH AND JOHNNY,
AND THE
ENTRANCED LADY FLOATING IN THE AIR,

Without pole or rest of any description, defying the laws of gravitation.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 2	Second Class	Re. 1
Third "	As. 8	Fourth "	As. 4

Reserved seats at SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8; commence precisely at 9.

ALSO ON VIEW FROM 7 TILL 11 P.M.
FATIMA,
THE LAST LONDON SENSATION.
ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

WANTED,

A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN, capable of taking charge of the Drawing Office and competent enough to prepare Drawings from Rough Sketches of Buildings, Bridges, &c. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply to the undersigned, enclosing certificates.

J. BRAND,
Acting Chief Engineer in Sind, S. P. and D. Railway.

Kurrachee, 31st January 1879.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH will be held TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 5-30 p. m., at the Municipal Offices, for the purpose of considering the Annual Report and Accounts for the past year, and the election of a Committee for the ensuing year.

RIENZI WALTON,
Honorary Secretary,
Breach Candy Swimming Bath Committee.

Bombay, 4th February 1879.

FOR LEASE, AT KUSSOWLIE, IN THE HILLS,

(Under the patronage of General Sir James and Lady Brind, and the elite of India),

THE whole or part of the extensive and splendid Buildings "THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS," with a detached Villa, all elegantly furnished, a large Garden, Badminton, Lawn Tennis and Recreation Grounds.

Well suited for business of any kind.

Adapted for Hotel, Boarding House, Balls, Concerts, Theatricals, Mess or Co-operative Stores. Complete with Lamps, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Linen, and every requisite of domestic comfort.

A Wholesale and Retail Licence for the sale of Liquors.

A Sodawater Machine and a Billiard Table on the premises.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. JOHN WILSON & Co., Wine and General Merchants, Kussowlie.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 96 of 1875.

BHOWAN MOOLJEE, PREMJEE MOWJEE, and DHUNJEE MOWJEE, all of Bombay, Hindoo Merchants, residing and carrying on business at Wadachie Gadee, without the Fort of Bombay, under the name and style of COOVERJEE MOWJEE and COMPANY……Plaintiffs.

vs.

BAI RUTTONBAI, Executrix and Widow, and MEGHJEE PREMJEE, Executor of RUNCHODE MEGHJEE, deceased, both residing in Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and MAHASOOKRAM HIMUTRAM, Receiver of the Estate and Effects of the said Runchode Meghjee, deceased, appointed by this Honourable Court in suit No. 545 of 1871, wherein Bai Ruttonbai, Widow and Executrix of the said Runchode Meghjee, is Plaintiff and the said Meghjee Premjee is Defendant, formerly residing in Bombay, but now temporarily residing at Ahmedabad, within the district of Ahmedabad……Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 20th day of July 1875, it was ordered that the Defendants as such Executrix and Executor as aforesaid should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees two thousand and five hundred in full settlement of their claim on or before the 19th day of August, then next and simple interest at the rate of six per centum per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said decree until payment, and it was further ordered that the parties to this suit should bear and pay their own costs of this suit.

And whereas by a warrant of sale dated the 11th day of October 1878 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of the said Defendants as aforesaid in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:—

Lot No. 1.

To be sold on the premises at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, on Malabar Hill road, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the property of Vullubh Gossavee Bawa, on the north by the property of the late Runchode Meghjee, adjoining thereto on the south by a public passage leading to the tank.

Lot No. 2.

To be sold on the premises at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, situate on Malabar Hill road, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 67, and bounded on the east by the said Malabar Hill road, on the west by the property of Vullubh Gossavee Bawa, on the north by the property of fishermen's community, on the south by the aforesaid bungalow adjoining thereto.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED THAT ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March 1879, at the time and places abovementioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said Defendants as aforesaid in the said lands and premises or so much of them as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser (other than the Plaintiffs); the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser (other than the Plaintiffs) to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 3rd day of February 1879.

ATMARAM PANDURUNG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. NANU and HORMUSJEE,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman. Please apply to "M. D.," care of this Office.

WANTED, by a LADY residing at Byculla, LESSONS at PIANO by another Lady. Apply stating terms to SOPHIA, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a sharp YOUTH, aged about 18, to make himself generally useful. Apply to WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

WANTED, a sharp young GIRL, for the Millinery Department. Apply to WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

A Certificated Mechanical Engineer (First-class, London), lately arrived from England, wishes the charge of making or working engines, machinery, &c. Apply F.G., this Office.

A RESPECTABLE NATIVE NURSE is desirous of attending a Lady or taking charge of children on the voyage Home for a small remuneration. No return passage required. Reference given. Address R. R., Post Office, Byculla.

THE BOMBAY CHURCH CHRONICLE, a monthly Record and Review of Church matters. No. 25, January 1879. Quarterly subscription (including postage) One Rupee. Office—Caxton Printing Works, Bombay.

HOUSE TO LET at MATHERAN, ROSE HILL No. 106, belonging to Colonel J. A. FULLER, Apply to FORBES & Co.

TO BE Sub-Let for the Hot Season, MAHABLESHWAR COTTAGE. Accommodation for two families. Situation central, open to the west, view magnificent. For particulars apply to Mr. P. MYATT, House Agent, Mahableshwar.

FOR SALE, a richly toned HARMONIUM, with 14 stops, by SCHIEDMAYER and SON, almost new. made expressly for India, suitable for Church or Chapel use. Price Rupees 525. Apply to Messrs C. MARCKS & Co., Watch-Makers, &c., No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

BISCUITS of all descriptions can be had at PEARSE'S Biscuit Factory, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.			Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size	Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do.	"	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do.	"	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	"	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do.	Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons	"	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons	"	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs	"	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped)	"	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs	"	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives	"	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks	"	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles	"	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do.	"	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do.	"	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons	"	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons	"	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons	"	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs	"	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests	Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers	"	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Pronge, in Ivory handle	Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

		A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size	Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size		25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers	Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers	"	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners	Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
Complete Sets, as above		80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners				5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1⅛ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1½ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

Of Solid Walnut Wood and made expressly FOR INDIA.

Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarussophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE pay great attention to this Department. It is managed by a first class European Cutter and our customers may always rely on perfect satisfaction.

Our Stock is selected from the best known Woollen Manufacturers in England and Scotland, and it is replenished by regular shipments of New Goods. In style and quality it will be found equal to the best West-End houses in London, and the prices quoted will bear very favourable comparison with them.

A. AND L.'S SPECIALITIES.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Twist Tweed, strong and useful, not very stout. The suit of Double or Single breasted, Sac Coat and Trousers	25 0
India Tweed, made of beautifully soft wool, very light and comfortable. The suit as above	30 0
Blue Serge, indigo-dyed in the Yarn, perfectly fast in color, durable and wearable in all seasons. The suit as above	30 0
Best Angolas, first class quality, new patterns, thoroughly shrunk, and strongly recommended for general wear	30 0 35 0 40 0
Warm Suits, made from stout Angola or Bannockburn Cheviots, suitable for the hills or a sea journey	35 0 40 0 45 0 52 0

FROCK COATS.

For Special Wear, "Garden Parties," &c.

The best Black and Blue diagonal and fancy Mats, West of England manufacture, made and finished in first class style	40 0 45 0 50 0
The finest Black or Blue Venetian or Broadcloth, finished as aobve	45 0 50 0 55 0

CRICKETING OR GYMKHANA SUITS.

Best white wool, thoroughly shrunk, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trousers	30 0
Shirt of thinner texture, collar attached	9 0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.

Are cut on improved principles, to fit the figure, and ensure comfort and support.

The Best Chipping Norton Whip Cords in plain Drab and Grey mixtures, very tough and agreeable wear, per pair	21 0
The Best Bedford Cord, recommended for very hard wear, several shades of color, in different sized cords	26 0
White Cotton Cord, a good washing material for Trousers only	4 8
Gaiters, made from any of the above	6 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Our Cholera Belts are cut on the same system as the best Riding Belts; they give support to those leading an active life and prevent a sudden chill. They are far superior to and less bulky than the old cummerbund and are made of a double substance of Flannel	3 8

COMFORTABLE FITTING TROUSERS.

All our trousers are scientifically cut, and made up in the strongest and most approved style, a perfect fit is always guaranteed, Light India Tweed or Serge per pair	12 0
Superfine Angola, in every variety of pattern and substance, specially selected for Indian wear, strongly recommended	16 0
The very best Angola, in light and pretty patterns, the correct thing for occasional and special wear per pair	18 0

MORNING OR VISITING COAT.

A most useful garment, one that can be worn on all special occasions.

The Best Black and Blue Diagonals, and Fancy Mats, of best cut, make and finish	36 0 40 0 45 0
Vests to match single breasted	9 0
The Finest Black or Blue Venetian, or Broad cloth, Morning Coats	40 0 45 0 50 0
Vests to match single breasted	14 0

	Rs. a.
Black French Merino, very thin and cool	25 0
Vests to match	7 0
Sac Coats, Double or Single Breasted; a very comfortable and useful garment made from any of the above Mats and Diagonals	26 0

DRESS SUITS.

Best Superfine West of England Venetian or Ladies' Cloth, light in texture, wool dyed, and finished in the best style	75 0
Do. do. Lined Silk	85 0
Dress Coat, Lined Silk	50 0
" Vest	14 0
" Trousers	22 0
Black Doeskin Trousers, the best	26 0

WASHING MATERIALS.

These materials are the best procurable, and are shrunk as much as it is possible to shrink them in the piece.

Double or Single-breasted Sac Coat and Trousers of best white Drill	15 0
Superior Linen Drill	22 0
Stout Brown Holland	18 0
Fine unbleached Flemish Linen	18 0
White Dinner Jacket six for	24 0
Fine White Marcella Vests for full dress wear each	7 0
" " double breasted	8 0
White Linen Imperial each	8 0
" " double breasted	9 0
Fancy padded Drills, in various pretty tints	8 0

SHIKAR KIT.

Stout Hand made Shikar Cloth, single breasted coat each	12 0
Norfolk Brouse of above "	14 0
Strong Belfast Brown Holland "	12 0
Norfolk Blouse of above "	14 0
Trousers " "	6 0
Moveable Pads for protecting the spine "	5 0

OVERCOATS.

Light Overcoats for evening wear, or wearing over a Dress Suit	23 0
Fine Drab and State diagonal	35 0
Warm English Chesterfields	45 0
Pea Jackets, very warm	36 0
Ulser Coats, a splendid garment for travellers	55 0

SPECIAL READY MADE KIT.

We give particular attention to this department, for the convenience of Gentlemen passing hurriedly through Bombay, and goods not in stock, urgently required, can be made up in a very short time

All garments are cut and made on the premises under our personal supervision.

Double or Single-breasted Sac Coats, India Tweeds and Blue Serge	13 0
Trousers of above	12 0
Fancy Twist Tweed Coats as above, for hard wear	16 0
Trousers do. do.	11 0
Fancy Angola Coats	21 0
" " Trousers	16 0
Black Alpaca Sac Coats, for dining and Saloon wear, a most useful garment for the "Homeward bound"	14 0
Overcoats, light texture	23 0
" very warm	45 0
Ulsters, the best	55 0

Shirts and Sleeping Suits in all sizes and materials.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue containing simple instructions for self-measurement forwarded applications with patterns.

ASQUITH AND LORD, BOMBAY.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette* Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, CREDITS, and EFFECTS of SOONDERJEE GOPALJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

SOONDERBAI, widow of the said deceased……Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the GOODS, CHATTELS, CREDITS, and EFFECTS of the abovenamed deceased, limited to the sum of Rupees ten thousand and seven hundred, being the amount of a debt due to the said deceased by one VURJIVUNDASS MAHDHAVDASS together with the accumulated interest due thereon, has been made to the High Court of Bombay by the abovenamed applicant as the widow and one of the next of kin of the said deceased. ALL PERSONS concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 3rd day of February 1879.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort. Applicant's Attorney.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.	SHOT.
CARTRIDGES.	WADDING.
POWDER.	SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. Mr. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms—Moderate.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The OFFICES of MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co. have been REMOVED to No. 39, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Bombay, 3rd February 1879.

CYPHER—NEW METHOD.

SAVE half the cost of TELEGRAMS by using the above.

Full explanation (with Table) sent on receipt of one Rupee in Stamps.

THE MANAGER,
"Caxton" Press, Rawal Pindi.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS

BILLIARD TABLES AND ACCESSORIES
of the very best description, always in stock.
Printed Price Lists on application.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
10, Meadow Street, Bombay,
and 41, Bentick Street, Calcutta.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. EAU-DE-COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English Perfumery. Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,"

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Basars.
General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.

CADE'S CELEBRATED SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CYDER.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 12
Pints per 2 "	" 16

CANTRELL AND COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE.

Per dozen	Rs. 4

PERINET AND FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 43

CLARET "CISSAC MEDOC"—A First Class Wine

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 14

ALSO,

A SMALL SHIPMENT OF SUPERIOR DRY MANZANILLA SHERRY, IN WOOD.

Hogsheads (about 27 dozen)	Rs. 550
Quarter Casks (about 13 dozen)	" 280
OR	
In Bottles per dozen	" 23-8

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.,
2, Dean Lane.

VAUGHAN-JONES' GINGER BRANDY.

("STANDARD" BRAND.)

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Dr. HASSALL'S Report states—"This spirit forms a pleasant and agreeable stimulant and stomachic."

Most useful in the prevention of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Indigestion, &c

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE, LONDON.

NOTICES.

ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES FOR SALE.

A LARGE number of ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, the property of different dealers who are proceeding to their country, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Byculla Commission Stable (the late stable of Ali Abdoola), on FRIDAY, the 14th February, at 2 p.m.

A. RAHMAN MINNEE.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay for the above Company, and are authorised to commence business from to-day's date.

WALLACE & Co.,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street.

1st February, 1879.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, GOLDEN LEAF CAVENDISH TABACCO,

FOR SALE AT THE ICE HOUSE.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION will be held at the Offices of the Chamber of Commerce, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of February 1879, at 3 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, 25th January 1879.

J. MANOLESCU OF ROMA,

HAIR CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO HAIR DYED.
MEADOW STREET, No. 3, FORT, BOMBAY.

STILTON CHEESES.

THE undersigned have just received a consignment of STILTON CHEESES in prime order, Re. 1-4 per lb.

FOR SALE.

MACLEAN'S CELEBRATED EDINBURGH WHISKY, free of all disagreeable smoky taste. Rs. 23 per dozen.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

MESSRS. ROWLAND & Co. have REMOVED their SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 42, MEADOW STREET, near the *Bombay Gazette* Press, and are SELLING their STOCK at REDUCED RATES.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1878.

M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE,

A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes:—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India:—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay; ABDOOL KURRIM HIRJIBHOY & Co., Jackaria Musjid; and GUNPUTRAO GOROJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort.

HOME EDUCATION—A Lady (living near a healthy watering place on the Sussex Coast) who for the last few years has been engaged in educating and having the entire charge of Children whose parents are in India wishes to add one or two more to their number. Every home comfort, with the greatest attention to health and studies. Terms inclusive. Satisfactory references given and required.

Address BETA, Post Office, Worthing.

References permitted to
Captain HAYDON, R. E., Bombay.
Rev. H. BECCLES, Heene Rectory, Worthing.
The Rev. H. G. WOODS, Fellow and Tutor, Trinity College, Oxford.
W. F. TRIBE, Esq., J. P., Tudor Cottage, Worthing.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Eduljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

M. M. MODY & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS
IN
Ship Chandlery,
Iron and Steel Mongery,
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores,
Engineers', Contractors' and Railway Requirements,
Smiths', Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools,
Pumps (Centrifugal, Fire, Lift and Force),
Scales (Beam, Platform, Family, &c., &c.),
Fireproof Safes and Chests,
Cooking Stoves and Hollowwars,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes,
Garden Tools, Pumps, and Syringes.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW LIGHTS! NEW LIGHTS!

LAMPS OF ALL KINDS.
Price from 4 Annas each to Rs. 150.
NEW PORTABLE COOKING STOVES,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE
OF
THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, BOMBAY.
CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A S. B. Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-2 high, thoroughly broken to saddle, a fine mover and stands fire well. Rs. 700.

A handsome Iron Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-2, a passed charger, has a light mouth, carries himself well, and has been ridden 2 years by a lady. Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Arab horse, aged 14-3½, very handsome, has easy paces, and is a perfectly trained charger. Rs. 700.

A handsome Grey Arab, 5 years, 14-3½, a broken charger, steady on any parade, a good fencer and capital mover. Rs. 900.

A Brown Waler Mare, 5 years old, 15-1½, broken to saddle, quiet, and very handsome. Rs. 900.

A dark Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3 high, broken to saddle, well formed and compact, up to weight, a pleasant hack, Rs. 700.

Also a number of other Walers consisting of pairs and single harness horses, partly broken.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st February 1879.

FACILITIES GIVEN TO PURCHASERS.

SEWING MACHINES

GIVEN ON HIRE WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE.

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS ACCEPTED.

MACHINES SENT FOR APPROVAL FREE OF CHARGE.

PROSPECTUS AND LESSONS FREE.

ACKNOWLEDGED SUPREMACY OF SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 3RD FEB. 1879.

WE have had an extremely quiet day in all branches of business, very few fresh transactions being reported.

Saturday's public telegrams from London advise no movement with the one exception of the Liverpool Cotton Market, where Mid. Orleans was quoted 1-16d. per lb. lower. The New York telegram advises very heavy receipts of Cotton at the American ports on Saturday, 36,000 bales, against 20,000 and 27,000 bales respectively, for the corresponding days of the two previous years. New York prices were the same, viz., 9½ cents. for ready Mid. Uplands, and 9·80 cents. per lb. for April shipment, but the effect of the figures on to-day's Liverpool Market could scarcely fail to be depressing and the telegrams to-morrow morning will probably report a further fall in prices.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O. .... Dec. Rs. 3,48,285
Do. Branches .... Inc. ,, 4,09,471
Other Deposits .... Inc. ,, 16,52,489
Government Securities .... Dec. ,, 3,74,278
Cash Credits .... Dec. ,, 45,804
Loans .... Inc. ,, 65,142
Bills Discounted .... Dec. ,, 5,01,517
Cash with Correspondents .... Inc. ,, 1,83,795
Cash and Currency Notes .... Inc. ,, 22,57,705

The favorable character of this return was to some extent foreshadowed by the slightly better feeling apparent during the week, but the effect now will be none the less reassuring, and we may take it that a decided step towards increased ease has been established. The total Cash Balances, however, only stands at 138 lakhs, a small amount for this season of the year.

EXCHANGE.—With silver still quoted at 50d. per oz. in London, and nothing of a local character to affect the market, sterling rates to-day have been practically unaltered. Transactions as usual on Mail day have been extremely limited, nor can we look for much change in this respect until there is more activity in exports, which can scarcely come, judging from the up-country advices until well on in March. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 7 9-32d. per Reupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 7 11-16d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ..1s. 7¾d. to 1 1-16 ,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ..1s. 7 11-16d. to ¾ ,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...2·07½d. ,,
Sovereigns each...............Rs. 12-5

On Calcutta we have not heard of any transactions and we repeat former quotations, 1-16 per cent. premium for demand and 1½ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at unaltered rates, say, Fours Rs. 94 to ⅛; Fours and-a-half Rs. 99⅞ to ⅝.

The SHARE MARKET is utterly devoid of activity at the moment and the fluctuations of the day are more the result of feeling than of business. Manockjee Petits and Orientals have declined Rs. 5, but there is an advance of Rs. 15 in Hindustan and Rs. 25 in Alfred, whilst Dhurumseys, owing, it is reported, to a special financial arrangement, are quoted Rs. 40 per share higher. A more peculiar movement than any other, however, is a rise of Rs. 2½ in Alexandra and Fleming, and Rs. 5 in Colabas, all three mills having just been placed in liquidation, under statements which look by no means hopeful for creditors, let alone shareholders. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 680 and Colaba Land Shares have declined Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON.—Buyers have quite withdrawn from the market to-day, and the only transaction reported for export is a small lot of G. F. American Seed Khandeish at Rs. 180 per candy. Nominally prices are about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower than Saturday's closing quotations, but even at a much heavier buyers would decline to operate in the face of Saturday's American receipts, whilst sellers are deterred from bringing down their rates to a level which would induce business by the unfavorable character of the advices from up-country. Arrivals into all the Berar markets are not only small in quantity but most unsatisfactory as regards quality, and it is daily becoming more evident that unless operators pursue a very conservative policy, we shall have a most unsatisfactory season. From 1st September last to date, the receipts of Cotton into Bombay have only been 132,709 bales against 221,225 bales for the corresponding period last season, and this discrepancy will probably be increased until we begin to see arrivals of Broach next month. There are sellers of Cotton but no buyers to-day at the following rates :—

Good Hinginghaut ready ....Rs. 208 per Candy.
,, M. G. Broach (March dely.)......... 203 ,,
,, Oomrawuttee (ready)............ 198 ,,
,, do. (March) .... 188 ,,
F. G. F. ,, ,, ... 183 ,,
G. F. ,, ,, ... 178 ,,

In SEEDS there is nothing of any importance doing except in Gingelly at Rs. 38 to Rs. 42 per candy according to quality.

FREIGHTS remain depressed. By Canal for Liverpool the ready quotation is 20s., but the s. s. Bellona has been fixed for part cargo all February loading at 25s. per ton with small concessions. For Liverpool via Cape there is nothing doing in immediate shipment, but for April loading 25s. remains the current rate and an iron vessel is said to have been fixed for March loading at 28s. 6d. Steam tonnage for the Mediterranean meets with some enquiry, business being reported for Genoa and or Marseilles at 32s. 6d. and for Trieste and Venice at 23s. 9d. per ton payable here. The quotations by the mail steamers for Trieste and Venice under a new arrangement are for March loading Rs. 19 for Venice and Rs. 20½ for Trieste and a rupee higher for April-May, whilst the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's reverse the quotations for the respective ports. For Havre by steam we still quote 30s. per ton.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet at previous prices and no transactions of any importance have transpired. In the bazaar yesterday, however, there was rather more doing in local goods.

COALS are dull and no business has been reported for a week past.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	705 xd
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	680 xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	108

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218·3·0	p. ct	295
Do. New £20 Shares	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	—	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	—	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196·5·15	do	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.*	20
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	925
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p.	1,250
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	750
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	65
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	12 p.s*	4
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	50
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	750
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	500
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	36 p.s*	440
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	400	..	385
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	4 p.s*	20
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	800
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	775
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	600
Jawraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	625
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	30 p.s*	775
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	550
Madras Spinning	800	1,250	all	Nil	600
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	90
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,030
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	925
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	30 p.	650
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	10
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all		30
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	15
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s.	575
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	325
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s	725
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s	500
Do do ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	185
Sholapore S. and W. Co	500	1,000	all	20 p. s.	725
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	500

* For Share or the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 1st Feb. as compared with the statement issued on the 25th January :—

LIABILITIES.	25th Jan. Rs.	1st Feb. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	63,50,574	60,02,289
Do do. at Branches	6,79,633	10,89,104
Other Deposits	1,34,37,733	1,50,90,222
Post Bills	42,598	47,870
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,91,080	4,57,429
	3,33,01,618	3,48,86,914
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	32,05,914	28,31,636
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,90,054	20,44,250
Loans on Security of do. do.	52,19,021	52,84,163
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,585	2,896
Bills Discounted	1,10,65,006	1,05,63,489
Stamps	2,994	2,976
Dead Stock ....Rs. 5,48,373 Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,48,373	3,48,373
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,79,404	3,63,199
Cash and Currency Notes	1,11,89,317	1,34,46,022
	3,33,01,618	3,48,86,914

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE HAITE ESPERANCE, 41 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo.

THE ship CORONDELET, 1,438 tons, Captain J. H. Stetson, will sail to-day for Akyab in ballast.

THE ship BERTHA, 954 tons, Captain F. Crickett, which arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Glasgow, 5th Sept., brought a cargo of 1,241 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship LUCILE, 1,429 tons, Captain G. Scott, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Liverpool, 14th Oct., brought a cargo of 2,140 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. INDIA, 657 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. E. Mondel and friend, Mr. G. Hoosein, Mr. D. B. Nowrojee, and 93 deck passengers.

THE ship CORINGA, 777 tons, Captain L. Josselyn, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst., from New-york, 31st Aug., brought a cargo of 112 cases tobacco, 22,000 cases kerosine oil, 250 casks rosin, 1,925 pieces wood. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	India (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Jan 19.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	I. G. Tenasserim(s).	Street	Kurrachee.
	I. G. Czarewitch	Elton	Kurrachee.
	Mahratta(s)	Wilkinson	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Prince Eugene	Smith	Akyab.
	Bangalore (s)	Stead	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Corondelet Steteson, to Akyab.
Hiate Esperance, Nacoda, to Mozambique.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Trentham Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer India, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Evesham Abbey, to Liverpool.
Steamer Busheer, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
30 Puttialla (s)............Britten ....Singapore, Jan 11.
Vernon ....Burns ....London, Oct 9.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 30.—Steamers Strathleven and Ooryia.

PASSENGERS.

Per Puttialla—Col Innes, Mr G Swan, Mr B Docke, Mr G H Russell, Mrs Thomson, and a Mahomedan Lady, deck.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Vernon—17th January, American. Ship Belle of Bath belonging to Bath U S, bound to Bombay from Cardiff, in lat 6-N, long 88 E.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Fraser—1 case cotton thread, Abdoolly Dawoodkhan.
British Statesman—75 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Blairgowrie—32 cases oilmanstore, and 30 cases candles, Hassum Ahmed.
Thibet s—1 case hams, 3 cases bacon, and 3 cases cheese, Bolton and Co.
Mirzapore s—4 cases umbrellas, Framjee Eduljee.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—151 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—2 cases essence of peppermint and ginger, Heptoola Ahmedally; 2 casks claret, The C Bank of I A and China.
Sumatra s—100 cases brandy, Eduljee Basonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

European—1,600 cwts bones, Killick, Nixon and Co; 86 cwts coir rope, Treecomdass Lowjee; 1,89½ cwts myrabollams, Namidass Damoder; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 48 bales wool, Tricomdass Jewandass; 100 bales cotton, Velljee Soonderjee.

Rydal Hall s—33 bags dry chillies, King, King and Co; 1,999½ cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 781½ cwts myrabollams, Soorjee Jewandass; 50 bales wool, Nathoo Lalljee; 40 bales cotton, Thacursee Hurry; 150 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 62 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 900 cwts linseed, Veerjee Hemraz; 5 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Velljee Soonderjee; 50 bales wool, Assanund Cullyandass.

Trentham Hall s—1,200 cwts old iron, Jainarran Sittaram; 30 tons bones, Abramovitz and Co; 100 casks castor oil, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bangalore s—2 boxes gold bars (Rs 1,97,000), The Agra Bank.
Oribe—300 cwts bones, Natha Essa.
Salado—128 cwts coir rope, Bhanjee Purshotum; 999 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 70½ cwts coir rope, P Nusserwanjee and Co.
Scotland s—143 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purshotum; 999 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 36 cwts nuxvomica; 1¾ cwts clove stems; 140 cwts gum, 3 cwts fishmaws; 47½ cwts hingda and 5 packages T shells, Ruzubally Allyruza.

FOR HAVRE.

Rydal Hall s—96 cwts pepper, Thomas H Moore and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—500 cwts cocoanut oil, 856 cwts linseed, and 10,500 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 250 cwts B hornes, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Scindia s—2,001 cwts gingelly seed, and 1,000½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Bangalore s—2 boxes silver coins (Rs 4,600), Hajee Zenell Abedin.

FOR SUEZ.

Bangalore s—5 boxes Silver coins (Rs 23,000), David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bokhara s—5 cwts cambaystone, Veerchund Custoorchund; 100 baskets onions, Hassum Rahun; 600 baskets onions, Caleha Woomersee; 4 cases sharkfins and 2 cases fishmaws, Mohamed Nuthoo; 50 cases fishmaws, Massum Khakee Nanjee; 72 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 52 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed; 142 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 12 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 12 chests opium, E J Abraham; 15 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 6 bales twist, Tata and Co; 56 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 9 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmiaron; 5 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 19½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 99 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 3 chests opium F N Postwalla; 8 chests opium, Hurgopal Hurcial; 13 chests opium, Tata and Co; 6 bundles E teeth, Ebram Noordin and Co; 20 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 32 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormamed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bokhara s—16 chests opium, M S Gubbay; 23½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 4 chests opium, Shreeram Buldewdass; 93 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 4.

The Hon'b'e Mr. Justice Bayley will take Chamber business during the Sessions.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

For Consent Decrees.

589-77—Jefferson and P—Cowasjee Pallonjee vs Jaijee widow.
591-77—Ardeshir and H—Dhunbaijee and another vs Cowasjee Pallonjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

Summary Suit.

47-79—In person—Hajarimal Motajee and others vs Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawala.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

662-78—Tyabjee and S—Nursey Narron vs Lilladhur Govindjee.—Part heard.
663-78—Tyabjee and S—Nursey Narron vs Dewjee Govindjee—Part heard.
80-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Hormusjee Jemsetjee Lalkaka.
81-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Commode.
519-78—Nanu and H—Ruttonbai and another vs Ahmedbhoy Rahimtoola—Prescot and W.
542-78—Rimington H and C—Khattow Sewjee and others vs Arjun Nursey and others—Balkrishna and B.
584-78—J Gopal—Bhiwa Tanajee Nakwa vs Narayen Satvajee and others.
595-78—Tyabjee and S—Juggonnuth Jooguldass vs Goverdhundass Purshotumdass and others.
597-78—Bhaishunker N—athooradass Toolsidass and another vs Bhimjee Canjee.
641-78—Pestonjee K—Cowasjee Shapoorjee Mehta and another vs Hajee Essa Hajee Fudla—Rimington H and C.
37-79—Jefferson and P—Thucker Bhojee Ruttonsey and another vs W L L Mackenzie and another.
38-79—In person—Balchund Gopaldass vs Moultanee Ruchuram Challaram.
39-79—Craigie L and O—Shaik Adum Noordin and others vs The Colaba S and W Company.
40-79—Craigie L and O—Shaik Adum Noordin and others vs The New Alexandra S and W Company.
41-79—Craigie L and O—Shaik Adum Noordin and others vs The Nursey S and W Company.

LONG CAUSES.

424-78—Rimington, H and C—Madhowjee Dhurrumsey vs Dorabjee Framjee Panday and others—Tyabjee and S.—Rimington, H and C and Crawford and—Part heard.
531-78—J C Cama—The Albert Mills Co, Ld vs Alarukhia Sewjee
387-78—In person—(a pauper) Luxmibai alias Sonabai vs Sudanund Luxmonjee and another—Venayekrao H.
322-78—Ardeshir and H—Kheroodin Bhawa Lambay and another vs Dinshaw Bhicoajee Khan and others—Lynch and T.
470-78—Smith and F—Hajee Abdool Khaluck bin Hajee vs Syed Jaffer Isphany—Macfarlane and G.
522-78—Tyabjee and S—Khanbhoy Peerbhoy vs Hajee Adomjee Peerbhoy and another—M H Khan.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY].

SHORT CAUSES.

27-79—Jefferson and P—Beniram Motiram and another vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Lynch and T.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

566-76—Ardeshir and H—Mugon Aditram and others vs Saduck Govindram Vycoontram—Part heard.
473-78—In person—Ramcrustna Kessowjee and others vs Keroba Govindjee and others—Craigie, L and O.
318-78—Balkrishna and B—(a pauper) Dhakli and others vs Hakma Lala and others—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.
704-77—Shapurjee and T—Walbai vs Hurbam Nursey and others—Lynch and T.
754-77—Lynch and T—Chomakara Killoti Koonjee, &c. Memon Ebraim Cummoovanee—Craigie, L and O.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 1.

Stopford, Major, 2nd Cavalry, on leave, from Broach.

FEBRUARY 3.

Doab, Sub Lieut, 14th Bombay N I, on duty, from Deesa.
Jervis, Surg. on duty from Rajkot.
Land, Surg Major, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 3.

Browne, Col, R A, on retirement, to England.
Peacocke, Surg, on duty, to Sukkur.
Elton, Major, 16th Regt, on Med Cert, to England.
Roome, Colonel, 5th Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Feb. 1.)

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N W P, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

No 61—Mr E E Heining, Officiating Sub-Registrar, Benares, to be confirmed in that appointment.

No 232—Lieutenant J W Alexander to be Captain in the Agra Volunteer Rifles

No 233—Mr F T Hall to be 2nd Lieutenant in the Agra Volunteer Rifles, subject to his passing an examination in drill before the inspecting officer.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Jan. 28.)

Mr T Weir to be Tamil Translator to Government, vice Major Wright, deceased.

Mr A P Agar, Assistant Superintendent of Police, North-Arcot, to act as Superintendent of Police, Kurnool.

Mr M Cross, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaconum, furlough to Europe for eight months.

Mr Atkinson, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District of Kistna, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.

Mr G D Leman, Collector, Magistrate, and Agent, Ganjam, furlough to Europe for one year and four months.

Mr Law s Moore, Acting Head Assistant and Collector, Trichinopoly, furlough to Europe for two years.

Mr W B Leggatt, Executive Engineer, is granted furlough for eight months and fifteen days.

The services of Lieut A F Dobson, R E, Executive Engineer, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS GRACE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The L Battery, 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery, is brought on the strength of the Madras Establishment from the 12th Jan.

Major Vertue, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for two years.

Lieut Colonel Lindsay, Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for one year, one month, and nine days.

The following promotion is made :—

Major T G Clarke, having completed twenty-six years' service to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major R Bullock, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for one year, two months, and seventeen days.

Major Cox, Superintendent of Police, North Arcot, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for two years.

Under the authority of the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India, Surgeon R Warder, Indian Medical Department, is removed from the service with effect from the 26th Jan.

THE ACTING COMMANDER OF THE FORCE'S ORDERS, MADRAS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 20th January.

In G O C C dated 4th Oct 1878, eliminate the name of Captain R Pennell, 48th Foot, and substitute that of Captain F Sedley.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters in India, it is notified that His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of an exchange of batteries between Lieutenants W J Hicks, No 19 Battery 8th Brigade, and G M Stevens, E Battery 6th Brigade R A.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard examination in the Hindustani language :—

Lieut Lockyer, R A, Sub-Lieut Atkinson, 59th Foot, Probationer, Staff Corps.

Major Van Homrigh, Staff Corps, is appointed Commandant of the European Veterans, vice Wroughton, relieved.

Surgeon W M James, from general duty, Burmah Circle to did Wing 44th Regt, Tongoo.

Major C L Raikes, Staff Corps, is posted to general duty, Cannanore.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd February 1879.

1 The Regt will parade for Divine Service on Sunday next the 9th instant at 5-30 p. m. on the ground in front of the Gymkhana pavilion. The dress to be worn will be "Red" with helmets and side arms. The Band to attend.

2 The movements to be practised on next Saturday's Commanding Officer's Parade will be those specified in a memorandum already circulated to Majors of Half Battalions, and Captains of Companies. The Commandant trusts the Regiment will appear as strong as possible on this parade. Full dress to be worn.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjt.,
Bombay V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
BOMBAY, 2nd February 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·967
Temperature of the Air .... 76·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 66·6
Dew Point .... 61·2
Relative humidity of Air .... ·595
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8). 2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)...... 82·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) .. 68·7
General Direction of Wind..........NNE, N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours 268

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ....7th, 6h. 32·8m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Feb.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 4	......	6 35	5 53	9 9 m 10 27 a	3 48 m 3 30
Wed. 5	English Mail expected.	6 34	5 54	10 4 m 11 1 a	4 30 m 4 20 a
Th. 6	......	6 34	5 54	10 49 m 11 33 a	5 5 m 5 2 a
Fri. 7	......	6 34	5 55	11 31 m	5 39 m 5 40 a
Sat. 8	......	6 33	5 56	0 3 m 0 11 a	6 12 m 6 18 a
Sun. 9	Septuagesima Sunday...	6 33	5 56	0 35 m 0 56 a	6 50 m 58 a
Mon. 10	......	6 33	5 57	12 1 m 1 37 a	7 28 m 7 39 a

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL COMMITTEE is prepared to receive from the Fellows of the University of Bombay, and from such of the Public as may be desirous of joining the memorial, SUBSCRIPTIONS to the GIBBS' MEMORIAL FUND.

The Honorary Secretaries to the Committee will be glad to supply a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Fellows of the University of Bombay, held on the 17th December last, to any gentleman who may intimate a wish to the Secretaries to that effect.

Contributions may be paid to the undersigned or at the Band of Bombay.

VISHVANATH N. MANDLIK,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
P. PETERSON,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
The University Library Rooms, 4th January 1879.

THE BOMBAY RACES.

THE following are the RATES which will be charged for TICKETS of ADMISSION to the Enclosures during the Meeting :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Voluntary subscribers of Rs. 50 and upwards will receive on application a Free Ticket of admission to the Paddock, Ring and Carriage Enclosure for the season.

Voluntary subscribers of sums between Rs. 15 and Rs. 50 will be charged as under.

Carriage Enclosure ....Rs. 20 } Season.
Ring and Paddock .... ,, 10 }
Carriage Enclosure .... ,, 10 } Daily.
Ring and Paddock .... ,, 3 }

Each subscriber will be entitled to receive only one of the above Tickets.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Carriage Enclosure ....Rs. 40 } Season.
Ring and Paddock .... ,, 20 }
Carriage Enclosure .... ,, 15 } Daily.
Ring and Paddock .... ,, 6 }

No one will be allowed on the Course in front of the Stewards Stand or in any of the Enclosures without a Ticket.

Tickets not transferable. Early application should be made for places in the Carriage Enclosure. Names will be registered as received.

The Races will be held on the old Race Course at Byculla.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 29th January 1879.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY,

GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL
JOHN CORBETT, C.B., R.N.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF H. M. NAVAL FORCES IN
THE EAST-INDIES,
WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON THE EVENING OF TUESDAY,
THE 11TH FEBRUARY 1879.

By the kind permission of Colonel DAUBENY and Officers the Band of the 7th Royal Fusiliers will assist.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND.—*President.*

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PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture .... "Quil'aume Tell".. Rossini
2. Solo Basso .... "The Friar"........ Alfred Mellin
3. Solo Contralto .. "Looking Back".. Sullivan
4. Duet { Contralto and Baritone } "Is vivo e Tamo" .. Campana
5. Solo Tenor .... "Requital" .... Blumenthal
6. Solo Soprano .... "Waiting" .... Millard
7. Solo Baritone.......... "Nancy Lee" .... Stephen Adams
8. Solo Contralto .. "The Lost Chord".. Sullivan

(With Harmonium and Piano accompaniment.)

PART II.

1. Serenade .... "Birthday"........ Elsoldt
2. Solo Tenor .... "Tom Bowling".. Dibdin
3. Duet Contralto.. "Oh! ye voicesgone" Zeta
4. Solo Basso .... "A Song of Neptune Louis Diold
5. Solo Contralto.. "Esmeralda" ...... Levey
6. Duet { Soprano.. and Contralto } "Tel Raunenti" .. Campana
7. Solo Baritone .. "Blow high, blow low" .... Dibdin
8. Solo Contralto .. "Nazareth"........ Gounod

(With Harmonium and Piano accompaniment)
and Chorus
9. March .... Grand Triumphal .... Waterson

TICKETS.—First seats, Rupees 2, Second seats, Rupee 1, may be had of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., or from any of the Directors also from the Superintendent of the Home.

Seats will not be reserved but will be occupied according to priority of arrival and an ample number will be provided for the tickets issued.

The entrance to the First Seats will be by the West door, to the Second Seats by the North door of the Town Hall.

Books of Words of the Songs will be obtainable at the door, price ½ rupee each.

Doors open at ½ past 8, the Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

NOTICE.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS for His Excellency the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY should CONTINUE to be SENT to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, during the absence of His Excellency on tour.

G. H. R. HART,
Acting Private Secretary
to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay,
3rd February 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GIBBONS—February 2nd, at Byculla, the wife of H. J. Gibbons, of a son.

PEARSON—February 2nd, at Belgaum, the wife of William Pearson, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1879.

AMONG other signs of degeneracy in Lord Lytton which have been remarked by shrewd observers at the Viceregal Court must now, we fear, be reckoned a falling-off in the quality of his after-dinner speeches. Lord Lytton was never an orator of the stamp of Lord Dufferin, who is distinguished by statesmanship as well as wit; but he used to make bright and amusing speeches, full of pleasant quips and cranks, which raised many a laugh and did no one any harm. As much can hardly be said for his speech at the Harrow dinner. No doubt, at these commemorative dinners of old schoolfellows who have, as a rule, no feeling in common and secretly think the whole business a nuisance, the sentiment is usually false and the gaiety artificial; but Lord Lytton used to have a special genius for dealing with the real or imagined recollections of boyhood in a half mocking, half serious spirit which had a charm of its own. This gift he has now lost. It is painful to read his laboured attempts to be funny in his last week's speech to old Harrovians. One is constantly tempted to mourn over him as Hamlet did over the skull of Yorick, the king's jester. He reminds us of nothing so much as Miss Mowcher, in *David Copperfield*, skipping and hopping about from one subject to another, and exclaiming at intervals, "Ain't I volatile ?" Unfortunately, his playfulness is of the heaviest kind, and would compel applause from no one except the *claqueurs* of the Court. The only good hit in the speech is the reference to Mr. Cunningham, of the Famine Commission, who, says Lord Lytton, "when he has obtained "all the information he is still in search of, "will, I sincerely hope, be able to tell us how "we are to keep famine-stricken populations in "a condition of perfect health and comfort with-"out increasing our debt or taxing anybody who "would rather not be taxed; for that I am sure "is a piece of information which will be most "gratefully received." This is neat, though flippant. It would not discredit Lord Lytton's great master, Lord Beaconsfield, and it is thoroughly characteristic of a Viceroy who never understood or cared anything about the Famine till he was simply dragged out of Simla after the State had allowed half a million of people to die of want in Madras, and who afterwards revenged himself on the country for having been put to so much inconvenience by perpetrating the practical joke of raising a Famine Fund by the taxation of non-officials and then spending the money on a war for the conquest of Afghanistan.

The passage in the Viceregal speech, however, which has naturally attracted most attention is one in which Lord Lytton compares himself to a man who in a street row was marked by the police, because, on being asked to give up, he spiritedly and imprudently ejaculated, "Give up be blowed." Lord Lytton apologizes for telling this story in coarse language; and probably a year ago he would have tagged the moral to a nursery tale, and told how some child had asked his mamma who was the little boy in the story book that said, "Fight it out to the last, and never "give in." But the story of Azy Smith is a very good one, and he would be a fool who should object to it that its style is "not Ciceronian." The greatest success which the most refined orator of the age, the late Lord Derby, ever won in debate, was when he told at the expense of the Duke of Argyll the now famous anecdote of the big navvy with the little wife, who, when asked why he allowed her to thrash him when he went home of an evening, replied, "Oh! it amuses her, and it don't hurt me." The fault we have to find with Lord Lytton's apologue is not that it is taken from low life, but that it has no application whatever to his Lordship's own case. It would appear that the Viceroy lives in a world of illusions; for he has persuaded himself that he is a hero who is fighting for a good cause against a host of powerful enemies, and that it is only his invincible resolution which saves the Empire from ruin. If it had been the Amir Shere Ali, Lord Lytton's hapless victim, who applied this description to himself, it would have had some force, at least before the Amir fled from Kabul. The proclamation, indeed, of Shere Ali to his sirdars and people, just before war was declared, breathes the very spirit of Azy Smith. He adjured them, by all they held dear, not to "give in" to the English, and asked them, almost in the words of Horatius,

How can man die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers,
And the temples of his gods ?

It is true that, after thus encouraging his followers to fight, the Amir girt up his loins, and, taking with him his treasure and his wives, passed into the territory of the Great White Czar; but this privilege of not acting on their own advice when any danger may come of it has never been denied to the leaders of men. The fact remains that there has been no room for the display of heroism in this war except on the Afghan side; and that Lord Lytton, instead of being the pillar whose strength alone has propped the tottering Empire, has simply been the docile and supple instrument of an all-powerful Minister, commanding the support of majorities of both Houses of Parliament and of an irresistible army. There is surely no great merit in refusing to "give up" under such circumstances. But Lord Lytton's temper has evidently been soured by the attacks of those critics for whom he professes such boundless scorn, but whose gibes and sneers he must, from his frequent references to them, be always brooding over; and, while having everything his own way, he has persuaded himself that he is enduring the pangs of martyrdom. Let him wait, at all events, till he has been asked to resign, and he will then, perhaps, begin to discern what pain there may be in being obliged to "give up" to one's opponents.

WE are glad to learn from a paragraph in the *Medical Times and Gazette* of January 4th that the subject of a recent medical discussion in Bombay—viz., the relation of certain special organisms found in the blood of sufferers from febrile disorders to relapsing fever, has been pretty clearly elucidated by contemporaneous research in Europe. The following is the paragraph we refer to :—"*Hybrids of typhoid and "typhus fever with relapsing fever.* In the "blood of one typhus and four typhoid patients "whose symptoms presented some of the charac-"ters of relapsing fever Borodulin (Petersburgh "Med. Woch, No. 28, 1878) succeeded in "discovering Obermaier's spirillum, and thus "proving that the cases were truly hybrid. "The peculiarities which directed attention to "relapsing fever were irregular variations of "temperature, perspirations, and the fact that "cerebral symptoms were but slightly marked. "Physical examination revealed very decided "enlargement of the liver and spleen, and "petechiae of vermillion colour occurred at the "very onset of both the typhoid and typhus "fevers. One case died, and the pathological "changes were essentially those of typhoid fever. "The spirilla were more abundant in the blood "the nearer the disease appeared related to the "pure form of relapsing fever." It would thus appear that fevers, like other ailments, may assume a hybrid character, and, comparing the recent history of fever in Bombay with the fact that relapsing fever with either typhoid or typhus may co-exist, we readily perceive that it may equally co-exist with febrile affections induced by malarious and other causes, such as poverty and overcrowding. As we understand it, relapsing fever generally owes its origin to insufficient nourishment; and as we see no reason to believe that Bombay has been more prolific of malaria during the last two years than it was previously while notwithstanding fever was largely on the increase, we are led to infer that some disease, such as relapsing fever, which arises from such conditions as characterised this city during that period, viz., the unavoidable overcrowding of famine-stricken people, must have been the cause of the gravely increased sickness and mortality which then prevailed. We make this avowal readily, and heartily congratulate Dr. Vandyke Carter and those who entertained his views regarding the fever in question on the accumulation of testimony in favour of the doctrines put forth by him upwards of 18 months ago, and adhered to with becoming quietness and dignity, against adverse opinions which, to a certain extent, were supported in our own columns. From the very beginning of Dr. Carter's professional career he has distinguished himself as a man of profound capabilities in scientific research. Having paid a just tribute to Dr. Carter's capabilities, we return to our subject. It appears from the Russian physician Borodulin's observations, that, the more abundantly the spirilla existed in the blood of his patients, the nearer were their cases allied to relapsing fever. The detection, therefore, of these organisms is strong diagnostic evidence that the person in whose blood they are found is suffering from relapsing fever either as a separate affection, or in combination with some other disease. It is to be noted that Borodulin makes no mention of having discovered spirilla in the blood of those suffering from diseases unconnected with relapsing fever. This, we understand, harmonises with the experience of Doctors Cook and Carter in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where several hundreds of fever cases were minutely examined microscopically and otherwise, the organism being detected only in the blood of those bearing the general phenomena of relapsing fever, whilst in the latter the spirillum was invariably found. Obermaier's discovery has thus afforded the best diagnostic aid for the recognition of relapsing fever.

India, with its periodically recurring famines, is a great field for the prosecution of such research as has already been so well begun in Bombay, and we are glad that medical science has in our midst men who are proving themselves capable of keeping it abreast with the achievements of their professional brethren in other parts of the world.

THE OCCUPATION OF KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, KANDAHAR, JAN. 10.

I REGRET that there has been rather a long interruption to my contributions to your columns, although, I hope, these will now be resumed with usual regularity. Those have been lucky who may have come the whole distance from the Indus to Kandahar without at one time or another having been ill with the fever of the country. I escaped until two or three days before the column marched from Chaman; but since then, much to my own sorrow, I have been ill with the malady every day. Under the circumstances letters were an impossibility, and even telegrams were difficult to get away. Hitherto I have generally been able to move with the advance troops of the force, but, of course, on being attacked with fever, I had to abandon that position, and consequently missed witnessing the skirmish—regarding which I have sent you copious telegrams—between the 15th Hussars and the Amir's cavalry. There is not much to add to the account sent by wire, but I may as well put down as succinctly as possible a description of the whole affair.

After crossing the wide plain extending in front of the Kojuck and Gwaja ranges, a number of detached hills and short mountain ranges are met with, numerous passes lying between them. Colonel Kennedy, of the 2nd P.C., on the 4th inst. was reconnoitring one of these defiles with a few men of his own regiment and two guns of the Horse Artillery. He was expecting to meet with the troops under General Palliser, who was moving in advance of General Stewart along the road from Gwaja to Taktipul, and found his small force suddenly in front of a body of cavalry from 300 to 400 strong. At first the horsemen were taken to be of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, but their movements soon became unmistakably hostile, and fire was opened on them from the guns. The enemy lined the top of a ridge, consequently Colonel Kennedy did not know what was behind, and accordingly was rather anxious and desirous of being cautious, seeing that the guns were only slightly escorted. The first round from the artillery knocked over one or two sowars, and, after a few more, the enemy evidently thought he had enough of it and moved off. The guns continued firing so long as he was within range, but he soon disappeared—only, however, to fall into the hands of the 15th Hussars. General Palliser, who was on the other side of the hill with the 1st P. C., 15th Hussars, 2nd Baluchis and 32nd Pioneers, had heard the firing and immediately started to reconnoitre, taking with him 100 sabres of the Hussars and 50 of the 1st P. C. He turned up the valley, at the other end of which, some miles away, the little fight had taken place, and soon met the retreating horsemen. Both sides at first mistook each other for friends, the enemy taking a longer time to undeceive themselves than the Hussars. Indeed, it was not until the latter were seen to draw their swords that the former took a similar measure preparatory to defence, and fired, besides, a wild and harmless carbine volley upon our advancing troopers. As an eye-witness told me, no European, much less an Asiatic cavalry, could have stood up for a moment against the charge which was now delivered. The Hussars went in with a yell and simply rode over the Amir's horsemen, who, although meeting their foes bravely enough, were quite unequal to the task of facing British cavalry soldiers. About twenty-five men were cut and shot down before the remainder scattered and rode away; our casualties being two Hussars wounded—one rather severely—and a few of the 1st P. C. in receipt of sword cuts. Major Luck, of the Hussars, received a cut on his sword arm, which would have proved serious had he not been protected by chain armour worn under his coat. His horse had taken him among the enemy well in advance of his men, so that he had his work cut out. As I have said, the opposing troops behaved very pluckily and only broke up and rode off with reluctance. One horseman was seen to persistently walk although bullets were flying about, and after him, and not apparently until he was hit, did he move round, fire his carbine, and deign to put his horse into a canter.

On his return to camp General Palliser found a part of his troops drawn up in line, with the guns unlimbered and firing at a large body of the enemy who had dismounted and were lining the opposite rising ground some 800 yards away. These two guns under Lieutenant Marshall with escort, had stumbled on this body of horsemen somewhat similarly to the manner in which a short time before Colonel Kennedy had encountered his party. But the new enemy was much more formidable in numbers, no less than 1,500 men being on the ground—a fact afterwards clearly ascertained. Under the circumstances word was sent to the rear for the infantry to hurry up as the position of the guns was, to say the least, dangerous. The Baluchis and Pioneers received the order to push on, the former soon arriving on the ground. Colonel Nicholetts at once sent his men in extended order up the slope, dislodging many of the enemy's dismounted horsemen who had been firing on the guns with their carbines. A desultory fire was kept up for a short time,—nobody on our side being hit,—until it became dark, when the enemy disappeared. From information obtained afterwards he is supposed to have lost about fifty men from the fire of the Horse Artillery and Baluchis. At all the villages between Taktipul,—a short distance from which place the fight occurred,—and Kandahar many newly made graves were noticed, these being doubtless the resting places of the wounded men who died on the retreat. At all events the whole 1,500 cavalry retreated straight on Kandahar, where, however, they found the gates closed against them by the people. They thereupon turned round to the Herat road, and to that fortress it is known they have proceeded. The people say these men carry large sums of money with them—a report which is borne out by the fact that no less than Rs. 1,500 were taken off the dead bodies of the troopers killed. So much for the three regiments of cavalry that we have known for some time to form part of the Kandahar garrison. As for the corps of infantry, they quietly disbanded themselves, and as Mir Afzul Khan, the governor, together with the leading Mullahs and Sirdars had left the place, proceeding to Furrah, there was nothing to oppose our entrance—no work for the large and formidable army that was rapidly advancing.

During the last two days previous to our arrival in front of the city I was able to leave my dhooly and to overtake the advance troops under General Palliser as they first came within sight of the city walls. We stumbled within view of the famous town quite accidentally, as it were, and could hardly believe the Pathans sitting by the roadside when they told us that yonder lay Kandahar at last. A huge oblong enclosure with a high mud wall that rounded itself at regular intervals into swelling bastions, a few scattered minarets, and one large building—Shah Ahmed's tomb—comprised all that was seen in the distance—a catalogue that will afterwards appear not much increased by a nearer acquaintance.

My companion (also a Press correspondent) and myself, having left our tents and kit far behind with the main column, were forced to ask for hospitality from General Palliser's troops—a request that never fails, when put to British officers in the field, to meet with ample response. So with the aid of spare blankets innumerable, we were soon experiencing the very acme of comfort and forgot the existence of our own tents. Next morning (the 8th) the order arrived for the troops to parade in full dress, and we learned that the whole army was that day to march through Kandahar, entering at the Shikarpore gate and emerging at the Kabul, outside of which it was to encamp. Some influential Kandaharis had come out the day before and to them General Stewart's wishes were communicated in order that they might prepare the people. A most wearing day awaited us. The General and his Staff came up at eleven o'clock, but the troops did not put in an appearance until about twelve, and although the distance to be traversed in order to reach the city walls was but short, the numerous small streams that had to be crossed caused endless delays to the artillery, and consequently to the whole column. It was therefore about half past three o'clock before General Stewart and his Staff drew near to the city entrance. Here immense crowds of the people were found lining the way on both sides, waiting to see the coming pageant, to see their beloved city once again entered by the troops of the Feringhee. The General was preceded and followed by a guard of the 15th Hussars, the weapons of which regiment were the first to flash in the streets of Kandahar. The people appeared perfectly impassive and showed outwardly no signs of the feelings with which they viewed our entrance. As we passed under the gate, the crowds clustered still more thickly, but there was neither sound nor movement among them, and they sate there perfectly still without offering as much as a silent salaam. I could not call the expression of the people's faces friendly, and in very many cases scowling hatred was not difficult to decipher; but, on the whole, our reception was not unsatisfactory. And now our horses' hoofs were clattering through the streets of Kandahar itself. For some days after the governor left, the shops had been closed, but to-day a good many of them were open, and the cooks and butchers were pursuing their callings of killing and preparing food by the sides of the streets even as the troops pushed along. There are four principal streets in Kandahar intersecting each other in the centre of the city. The point of meeting is roofed in by a large brick dome, called the "Char Soo." Here are the principal shops; here, in short, is the Royal Exchange of the place. As we passed through this building the shops were closed, the merchants not having regained their confidence; but, doubtless, this will be put right in a day or two. We pursued our way until stopped by the large courtyard in which stands the Arsenal, or as it is called the Topi Kanna. This building also contained the public offices, and was, in short, the seat of Government. Here the 15th Hussars formed up in column, they being the regiment immediately in rear of the General, and the sight of this fine British regiment so drawn up in the chief place of the ancient city of Kandahar was one not soon to be forgotten. Retracing our steps we again reached the "Char Soo" and turned down the road leading to the Kabul gate, from whence we emerged at about five o'clock in the evening. The troops, however, continued to pass through the streets until long after dark. The guns had some difficulty in getting through the narrow turnings of the Shikarpore gate, there was consequently delay, and it was nearly nine o'clock before the bayonets of the last regiment filed through the streets. The people made some attempt at welcoming the troops and several officers and men had fruits placed in their hands as they marched along—this constituting the only sign of friendly feeling vouchsafed during the day.

The baggage had been sent round the walls to the camping ground; but as no one had been told off to mark the camp and to show where each regiment's camels might unload, and as most of the troops arrived in the dark, there was a good deal of confusion at the end of what had proved a most wearying day. Further, the commissariat had not succeeded in obtaining sufficient firewood, consequently many regiments had no means of cooking the food which they had not tasted for twelve hours. It is a pity that organization as regards these matters is always so backward in the British army.

Next day, in company with a few friends, I re-entered the city. We found all the shops open and a thriving trade between the townspeople and soldiers and sepoys going on—a trade in which, of course, we took a slight share. Fruits and sweetmeats were the chief commodities disposed of, and for these Kandahar is especially famous. There were raisins of many kinds and sizes, some of them larger even than the produce of the Levant and quite as delicate in flavour. There were Sirda watermelons—the finest fruit of the East—but not quite in season as yet; pomegranates, that to my mind carry off the palm of all the Kandahar fruits; apples and dried peaches, apricots, &c., &c.,—all being sold at prices ridiculously cheap when considered from an Indian standard. For a rupee one could supply himself with a couple of pounds of the best of the raisins aforesaid, with a dozen pomegranates as large as turnips, and with small supplies of other sweetmeats thrown in. No wonder that our sepoys look upon Kandahar as one of the most desirable spots to visit in the whole world. The streets are not much to look at, the houses being of the usual square hard windowless Mussalman style. The roads, however, are lined with trees that take away from their otherwise sombre character. The "Char Soo" was now crowded and the wares of the merchants were displayed in all their gorgeousness. Sheffield and Birmingham appeared to supply this quarter with most of its goods. There were looking glasses, gold buttons, needles, pocket knives, piecegoods of all kinds—in fact, there were few articles that might not here be bought—from Bryant and May's matches up to full dress artillery uniforms, of which one or two bran new officer's suits were offered for sale, how come by nobody can tell. The matches and candles found a ready sale, as these are necessaries soon expended in this cold climate. From the walls above the Herat gate we were enabled to view the remains of the old cantonment. The roads are still in good repair, and some of the buildings have been kept from decay by the Amir's troops who inhabited them. I must visit and examine the spot before the army leaves Kandahar.

Further visits to the interior of the city, I am afraid, are now at an end for some time. As I write I learn that there has been a serious affray to-day. A fanatic suddenly drew his knife near the "Char Soo" and proceeded to assault all Europeans within reach. The first he met was Lieut. Willis, of E-4, who was standing dismounted inspecting some shopmens' wares. He stabbed him in the breast and then made for Lieut. Harvey of the 1st P. C., who, however, received him on his sword. This officer also received a cut on his hand. The assassin, now wounded, rushed into the crowd and stabbed right and left, a serjeant of artillery who endeavoured to secure him, receiving, among others, an ugly wound; but at last a sowar of the 2nd P. C. succeeded in cutting the man down. There was of course great confusion in the bazaar. Our soldiers and sepoys present were much exasperated and very little would have brought on a general *melée*. However, the people quietly shut their shops, and the excitement partially abated. About the same time in another quarter of the city, Major St. John, our political officer, had his horse's bridle seized by a man, who thereupon fired a pistol right in the Major's face. Fortunately the bullet missed its mark, and the would-be murderer was at once secured. He turned out to be a disbanded soldier of the infantry regiment. He is a prisoner and will be executed in the centre of the city to-morrow. These incidents are exceedingly unfortunate, as of course they put an end to the friendly spirit that was springing up between the townspeople and ourselves. There is no doubt, however, that the city contains a large number of desperate men who are prepared to sacrifice their own lives provided they can obtain a sahib's. The only measures taken hitherto to assert our authority are the establishment of guards of our troops at all the gates and the lodgment of a wing of the 25th N. I. in the Topi Kanna. All the leading men having left the place, it has been difficult to arrange about a government, but General Stewart is doing his best.

As regards the future movements of our army nothing is as yet definitely known, but it is supposed that General Biddulph's column will move on Ghirisk on the Herat road, while General Stewart will take the Kabul direction. I shall have more to say on this subject in a day or two.

THE FORESHORE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is perhaps useless to prolong the discussion now, but I do think it is due to Mr. Paterson and to Government to say that I should have supported his view of the Foreshore Question, if I had not been unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting owing to the change made at the last moment in its date.

I feel it the more, as your contemporary goes out of his way to call the meeting "one of the largest which has been held for some time," which it notoriously was not, and then, with yourself, suppresses Mr. Paterson's speech altogether.

Now, seeing that Mr. Bythell holds the same views in the main, but has merely compromised from despair of gaining his point, it is apparent to me that the way in which Mr. Paterson has been treated has been a grave mistake, and is as misleading to Government as it is unjust to himself.

He has on his side Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Peel, Cassels, and his own firm, representing two-thirds of the European imports and exports, and E. Bates and Co., the P. & O. Company, the Anchor and Hall Lines, representing a similar proportion of the tonnage trading to the port. This is no mean proportion of the interests affected; indeed, it by far exceeds all the others which appeared at the meeting put together, inclusive even of those who had an interest in the sale of the properties. To dispute the unanimity of the meeting may appear invidious to those who are weary of the subject and are willing to sacrifice much to arrive at a settlement; but the question is far too serious a one to be dealt with in a spirit of impatience; and should above all things be free from a suspicion of unfair representation; and I do hope that you will in your columns give Government an opportunity of judging of the question as it really stands, right or wrong, and in the interest of free discussion at once publish Mr. Paterson's speech, accompanied by a true statement of the interests which supported his views.—I am, &c. J. R. KELLOCK,

Bombay, Feb. 3. Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co.

Captain Kellock's remark that the papers "suppressed" Mr. Paterson's speech is founded on a misapprehension. Our reporter wrote out the speech along with others in a slightly abridged form; but Mr. Paterson wished a *verbatim* report of his speech to appear. He, however, brought up the MS. at so late an hour on the day the mail arrived, when our printing office was overwhelmed with work, that we could not, as we told him, set it up for the next day in the report of the meeting. We gave the speech in full in our *Overland Summary* yesterday, and we re-print it this morning for the public benefit.—ED. B. G.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1879.

READ the following :—Famine Commission, visit of, to the Bombay Presidency.

LOCAL.

Extracts from the proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department.

(Famine), dated 9th January 1879.

Read demi-official letter from Mr. J. B. Peile, C. S., Local Member of the Famine Commission, dated Calcutta, 21st December 1878.

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor in Council desires that during the visit of the Famine Commission to this Presidency, officers of all Departments will render it every possible assistance and bring to it all the valuable information they can.

2. The points demanding special attention may be enumerated as follows :—

a. Production under various crops irrigated and unirrigated.
b. Disposal of grain.
c. State of popular debt.
d. Land tenures.
e. Food stocks.
f. Population.
g. Facilities for irrigation.
h. Relief works systems.

3. The Commission will visit some of the best and *worst* conditioned tracts and enquire into the state of the people there.

4. It will also visit the following Irrigation works :

* Probably. { Ekrook Tank and Canals. Lake Fife and Mutha Canals. *Nira Canal. Bhatodi Tank.

5. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation should accompany the Commission when it visits the above works, and arrange for the Executive Engineers in charge being also present.

6. The following is the provincial forecast of the tour of the Commission which will probably number seven or eight.

Arrive at—
Sholapur (from Shahabad).. 15th February 1879.
Poona .... 17th ,,
Ahmednagar (*via* Dhond).. 19th ,,
Manmad .... 21st ,,
Nagpur .... 21st ,,
Nasik.................. 24th ,,
Bombay .... 25th ,,
Surat ....
Baroda ....
Kaira..................
Ahmedabad ....
Bombay.................. } 27th February to 5th March 1879.

7. Any alterations in the above dates or arrangements will be duly communicated direct to the officers concerned by Mr. J. B. Peile, C. S., local member of the Commission.

8. Commissioners of the Divisions to be traversed are requested to join the Commission at the most convenient point. Collectors should meet at their respective Head Quarters, and arrange for at least one experienced assistant meeting it at each halting place.

C. J. MERRIMAN, Colonel, R.E.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

RESOLUTION—Copies should be forwarded to the District Judges of Poona, Ahmednagar, Thana, Khandesh, Surat and Ahmedabad and the Senior Assistant Judge of Sholapur.

J. NUGENT,
Under Secretary to Government.

A Committee has been appointed to represent the community of Ahmednagar, regarding which the Collector (Mr. W. Wedderburn) writes as follows :—

To Rao Bahadur Abaji Nanaji, Ahmednagar.

DEAR SIR,—In continuation of my letter of the 20th instant, I now write regarding the form of the proposed representation to the Famine Commissioners. The time is now so short (the Commission is expected on the 12th instead of the 19th February) that it will be impossible to deal satisfactorily with all the questions involved. I would therefore suggest that the Committee should principally direct their attention to giving—

I. A general statement of the Ryot's present condition, and relation to the money-lender; and of the principles which should be followed in order to bring him into a condition of moderate prosperity.

II. A detailed statement of facts regarding one selected village, showing the resources and embarrassments of its Ryots and the practical steps by which they may be rendered safe in times of scarcity.—Yours faithfully.

Ahmednagar, 27th Jan. W. WEDDERBURN.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN KATHIAWAR.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Palitana, reports the prevalence of cholera in that part of the province on what is supposed to be a fearful scale. "Recently," he says, "the festivities in honor of the weddings of the sons of the Chief of Palitana broke up in a very unpleasant manner, for the large number of guests and their retinues who had gathered there on that occasion suffered most deplorably by the epidemic, though we have been in the midst of the cold season. Many valuable lives were lost, one or two neighbouring chiefs having to mourn the untimely death of their sons. It is also reported that the Assistant Political Agent, who was there, left the State abruptly. Whether owing to Municipal mismanagement, or any other cause, I cannot precisely state, but the epidemic, which rages unabated now in neighbouring localities bordering on the sea coast, even such as Gogo. And it is feared that daily, as we are approaching the end of the cold season, it will increase, unless some means are adopted without delay to remedy it. In this connection I should like to mention that the approaching Cattle Show at Songhad, advertised to take place in the middle of February, is giving rise to apprehensions in that quarter. No doubt a fair like this does much good, but at present when it is necessary to keep the district as thinly peopled and clean as possible, the advent of a crowd of people, and especially of cattle, which are sure to flow in from many parts of the province, may prove a source of great harm. Under these circumstances the success of the show itself is at the best doubtful, for I am sure the higher classes of people are not likely to be drawn to it, and it is worth considering whether it would not be better to postpone it to a more favourable season."

THE BALLOON ACCIDENT AT RANGOON.

POOR Colonel Wyndham's balloon ascent on Saturday evening last ended in a sad and mournful tragedy. The balloon was inflated early in the afternoon, and as evening closed in vast crowds of people had assembled both in the enclosure and also on every part of the shore of the lake where the balloon could be seen. Indeed, we do not remember ever to have seen so many people out in Rangoon as were gathered round the Royal Lake on Saturday last. Every available boat was engaged, and all those present seemed bent on enjoying themselves. The Colonel seemed confident of success, so much so indeed that many offered to accompany him on his aerial voyage. He refused all, however, at the same time avowing his own intention to start about six o'clock. Shortly before that hour he went to where the balloon was fastened and fed the fire, to heat the air in the balloon as much as possible. As soon as this was done, the guy rope over the top was cast loose, and the balloon was held down by a number of coolies. The Colonel entered his car or basket, and at a few minutes past six gave the word to let go. The balloon rose slowly amid the cheers of the multitude of spectators, and at first seemed inclined to capsize, but as soon as the weight of the car made itself felt it righted itself, and moved away, rising now very fast in a north-easterly direction across the lake. It had reached a height of apparently three hundred feet, and the aeronaut could be seen waving his handkerchief; when just as it was over the middle of the lake, it burst, collapsed, and dropped into the lake with a tremendous splash. Those in boats made their way to the wreck as speedily as possible; and after some time the body of the unfortunate Colonel was drawn out. It was carried ashore, were under the advice of Drs. Oswald, Johnstone, and Rosenthal every thing was done to restore animation, but without success, the opinion of the doctor being that the unfortunate man was dead ere he reached the water.—*Rangoon Times.*

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE KAFFIR WAR.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Latest advices from the Cape state, that the British troops advanced against the Zulus under Cetewayo on the 12th of January and have hitherto met with no opposition.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MIDLOTHIAN.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

Mr. Gladstone has accepted the candidacy of Midlothian at the next election.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major General Fraser has been appointed Secretary to the Public Works Department.

Consols 96¼.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FEB. 2.

M. Dufaure, President of the Council of Ministers, has resigned.

M. Dufaure persists in his resignation.

M. Waddington has been charged with the formation of a new Ministry.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4⅜d.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
4½ per cent. do.	80
3 per cent. Consols for account	96¼
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	112⅞ ex-Coupon
Bar Silver	50d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£33
Chartered ,, ,,	£18-10
Do. Mercantile ,,	£20-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£33

Arrival.—Clan Alpine.

Departures—Australia and Escurial.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7d. 9-32	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7¾d. to 11-16	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 11-16d. to ¾	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	2 07½d.	,,
Sovereigns each		Rs. 12-5	

MR. A. WINGATE, Bombay Civil Service, C. I. E., has been appointed to make a land settlement in the State of the Maharana of Oodeypore.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor is issuing invitations to a Ball at Government House on the 24th instant.

MR. DONALD MACNABB, Commissioner of Peshawar, has been ordered to join General Maude temporarily as Political Officer.

WE are glad to hear that Messrs. Asquith and Lord, the well-known Outfitting firm, have started a subscription towards a series of "Tradesmen's Prizes" to be shot for by the Bombay Volunteers, by contributing a handsome donation of Rs. 100. The same firm set a good example, too, in another direction, by subscribing Rs. 100 annually to the Volunteer Band Fund. The recent concert given under the patronage of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, in aid of the funds of the band, has, we are glad to hear, resulted in a profit of Rs. 700 to the Band.

Civil and Military Gazette (Sind Issue):—The Bombay portion of the Indian Army have been grumbling sorely at being so "left out in the cold" in the matter of the Afghan expedition. It is a pity then that the "representative men," when sent to the front have not been apparently so well chosen as they should have been to keep up the credit of "Duckland" and its military prestige. What leads us to make the remark is the report we have from letters from the front received by our correspondents at Sukkur, of the very unsatisfactory condition of the Bombay Mountain Battery with General Stewart's force, reflecting little credit either on those under whose command it has hitherto served, or on the Adjutant General's Department for retaining a battery—at no small expense by the way—which is represented to us to be quite unfit for service. The men are said to be miserable weakly Hindoos who can barely lift the guns, and the equipments are declared to be well nigh rotten, and the animals undersized. We are told that this unfortunate battery is not to be taken any further than Chummun Chokee. When it is remarked that the guns and iron carriages weigh some two hundred weight, and that these have to be lifted bodily on and off the mule's back, it will readily be seen how necessary it is to have powerful men to work them, to make the battery efficient in the field, and how utterly absurd it was to send forward such a one at all, which is absolutely more an incumbrance than aid to the force. The Punjab battery, on the other hand, is described to us to be a splendidly efficient affair. The mules magnificent animals, fourteen hands high; the men fine muscular fellows five feet eight, to five feet ten, in height; the equipment superb; in fact as near perfection as may be. No hills are too much for them, and so highly trained and efficient is the battery, that in about 12 seconds the guns are off the mules' back and ready for action; the men being strong, and equal to the work. It is a pity that we should have to draw such an unfavourable contrast; but why we ask was a notably inefficient battery selected for the front by the Adjutant General's Department? Surely its condition *must* have been known.

THE *Pioneer*:—It will be news to some Indian Magistrates that they have jurisdiction everywhere,—within or without the limits of the solar system,—but this appears to be the case. At all events a judgment by the High Court, N. W. P., affirms the theory and explains it in a curious way. It appears that the ninth section of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act declares that all British subjects, European and Native in British India, may be dealt with in respect of offences committed by them "in any Native State" as if such offences had been committed in any place within British India in which such subject may be found. Obviously this is a very reasonable arrangement. It would be monstrous considering the equivocal political status of many Native States in India, that criminals should be safe from justice by simply crossing their borders. But it seems that in the Act quoted the term "Native State" receives a most extraordinary definition. By section 3 it is declared to mean, in reference to Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty "All places without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty." And under this definition Cyprus has been adjudged by the High Court to be a Native State. A murder was committed there by a sepoy of the Expeditionary Force. He was brought before the Cantonment Magistrate of Agra, but that officer declined to go into the case on the ground that he had no jurisdiction in Cyprus. The High Court has assured him that his powers are not so limited as he imagines, and has ordered him to hear the case. Cyprus comes within the scope of the definition "all places" and the Cantonment Magistrate has jurisdiction in Cyprus accordingly. It is a Native State for legal purposes, and if an Indian exploring expedition were ever to set out for the Arctic regions and get to the North Pole and there commit offences, the North Pole would become a Native State too. As regards the practical result of the decision in the present case, nothing could be more entirely in accordance with common sense. The sepoy is charged with having committed murder, and it is very desirable that he should be tried. But the curiosity of the decision turns upon the way law in this case has been reconciled with common sense. It would be absurd that the sepoy should not be triable; but it is absurd to call Cyprus a Native State. Yet it is only by doing that the help of an absurd definition in the Act, that the original absurdity is circumvented. If the final result attained were in itself objectionable, would the absurd definition have operated with equal force? One can only suppose that it would, and one can only be thankful that for once a blind use of language by law makers and a blind adhesion to it by law courts has brought us, by the same sort of beneficent chance which helps a man to double sixes sometimes at a raffle—to a decision which is most satisfactory.

WHILE at Kurrachee, Sir Richard Temple invited the members of the local Municipality to confer with him on the question of a water supply for that town, the *Beacon* says:—The only Member of the Commission who really entered into the spirit of the discussion was Mr. Hassein Ally, the Pleader, and the question he put, in reference to a suggestion thrown out by His Excellency that, failing in obtaining a loan from Government, the Municipality would do wisely to try the Bombay market, as to what guarantee the Municipality could offer in such case, was one that must have awakened a feeling of surprise in His Excellency; a Municipality that is not in a position to tender a substantial security for a loan must be in a curious predicament. The Bombay Municipality obtained a heavy loan from Government for the construction of the Vehar water works on the security of its taxes; the Kurrachee Municipality should have a revenue to offer as a security for the loan required on the Mulleer water scheme; but the Kurrachee Municipality would appear to have a revenue wholly incommensurate with the magnitude of the loan it wants, eight lakhs of rupees; its straitened resources are the result of the wise policy that repealed the octrois, a policy that could have been conceived only by those blissfully ignorant of the first principles of fiscal science. The Municipality has yet to be aroused to a full consciousness of the death blow struck at its financial interests by the insane measure of abolishing the town duties; the effects of it will be felt more and more as time rolls on. The wisest course the Municipality could pursue now would be to abandon all idea of the Mulleer water scheme, a scheme that has elicited opposition from the Native population, and that is likely to prove a dead failure, both as regards the purpose it is expected to accomplish, and its financial out-turn. The four lakhs the Municipality has in reserve might be appropriated to the purpose of lowering some of the cesses it imposes, the yield from those cesses could be made up for from the reserve of four lakhs. Taxation is heavy enough in Kurrachee, and imposed in scores of shapes and forms; the last straw to break the camel's back was the Licence Tax; the addition of a water rate we fear would be a burden the Municipality would have to fasten on its own back! It is passing strange that His Excellency the Governor did not remind the Municipal Commission that the annexation of Sind to the Punjaub would put it out of the power of the Bombay Government to interfere in the matter of the Water Supply scheme. April next will, we are told, witness the long talked of annexation; as there are only two months to intervene His Excellency must have seen that re-reference to the Supreme Government would be useless. Even if the Bombay Government had the inclination and the means to assist the Municipality, we question much whether it would do so when Sind is so soon to be removed out of its jurisdiction.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—The obscurity that has hitherto enshrouded the movements of General Lomakin is beginning to be dispelled. It has been known for some months past that Kizil Arvat has been definitively occupied by a Russian garrison despatched from Krasnovodsk, and that the Turcomans of that district have been effectually bridled. There is nothing to be said against the occupation of an isolated fortress, whose sole utility consists in keeping open commercial communications between the Caspian Sea and Khiva, and under similar circumstances the Indian Government would probably have acted as the Russians have done. A column that started from Chikishlar under the immediate command of General Lomakin, with the intention of acting against Kizil Arvat from the south-west, was unable to master the natural difficulties of the route, and had to retrace its steps after losing most of its camels, compensation for which has since been clamorously demanded by their Yomult owners. According to Persian accounts, General Lomakin, baffled in his avowed object, turned aside into the Attrek valley, and approached unpleasantly near to Bujnurd, a town situated in Persian territory. Before returning to Chikishlar, the Russian commander appears to have constructed a fort at Kizil Chesme, about 130 miles to the south-east. It will be observed this is quite in the old Roman fashion. In the early days of the Republic every advance was secured by a fort, from which a fresh start could be taken whenever an opportunity offered itself. Of the movements of the Krasnovodsk expedition very little is known, special correspondents being by no means a Russian institution. It probably numbered from five to six thousand fighting men, and there is reason to believe that it made its way to Abivered, fully 200 miles beyond the Russian frontier. This implies the subjugation of the Turcomans of Tejend, who inhabit a swampy district saturated by the lower waters of the Herirud. Abiverd must have been occupied about the end of October, or in the earliest days of November, and consequently it is more than probable that, if Merv has not actually fallen into the hands of our rivals, the Sarakhs district is held in their iron grasp. Should this be the case, it is time for the British Government to give action to Lord Derby's warning that the occupation of Merv would not be regarded with indifference. Our own invasion of Afghanistan is no excuse for the studied violation of the treaty with Khiva, or of the distinct assurances repeatedly given to the British Government.

THE following letter is published in Saturday's *Bombay Catholic Examiner*:—Camp Arbyle, 15th Jan.—I am camped at the village of Arbyle, a cluster of huts nestling under the shadow of the Arbyle ghat from which it takes its name. On top of the ghat at Yellapur, engineers are at work surveying the line on the long talked of Hubli-Karwar Railway. The Governor is expected next month, and this time it really looks as if they meant business. I believe it is very hard work mapping out a line through jungle, where sometimes it is impossible to see twenty yards a head. The line is to be on the narrow gauge. There is to be no reversing station on the Arbyle ghat, it will be one direct ascent from Arbyle to Yellapur. The line from Karwar to Hubli will be 108 miles long and the road is only 102. The road has not been well laid out in path at one hill where the road crosses at a gradient of 1 in 40, the railway line will cross it at 1 in 100; a vast improvement. Arbyle will be the Kurjut of the Hubli Karwar Railway. Many a time I have walked or ridden over the Arbyle ghat. I wonder if I shall see the mighty locomotive labouring up or gliding down the side of the hill, disturbing the echoes of the silent forest with its shrieking whistle and converting tiny sleepy hamlets into busy bustling railway stations.... I often wonder what can become of the numerous carts that ply on roads which are cut out by Railways. On this Hubli-Karwar road in the cotton season I have seen strings of carts fully a mile long.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Brahmo Somaj took place lately at the Calcutta Town Hall. There was an unusually large attendance, attracted doubtless by the announcement that the leader of the movement, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, was to attempt to answer the question whether he was an inspired prophet, and in doing so it would seem as though he had made out a case for his friends to place him under restraint. The hall was crowded, and there was a goodly number of European ladies and gentlemen present, the religious element being conspicuous. The speaker divided his discourse into two main parts. The first of which went to show that he was not a prophet, and the second that although he was not a prophet, he was a singular man, who for the last 20 years had devoted his life to prayer and meditation. In answering the first question which was the subject of his lecture, he first described a prophet as one who was holy and pure and was honoured in the world, and a man to be followed, and one through whose mediation salvation could be secured. Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, on the contrary, practically denied that he was either holy or pure. He was sinful like any other ordinary man, in so far as thought and intention went, had in spirit been guilty of great sins, instancing in particular, pride, vanity, jealousy, envy, manslaughter, lying, perjury, and forgery. The roots of all these vices were in him, and he saw them clearly. He could not therefore be a prophet, who must, above all, be pure and holy. But he claimed to be a singular being—one who from his youth had been singled out by God for his service, and had been called upon to set himself apart, to give up all worldly-mindedness, and to set before his heart and mind the task of regenerating India. He had been thrice visited in the persons of John the Baptist, Christ, and St. Paul. These visitations he emphatically denied to be dreams or imaginations. First John the Baptist said, "Repent ye, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." When he was visited by Jesus Christ, at the age of fourteen, these were the words with which he was addressed: "Take no heed for your life, neither what you shall eat, nor what you shall drink, nor what you shall put on. Take no heed for the morrow." And lastly, Paul visited him saying:—"Let those who have wives be as though they had none." This vision of the three prophets was simultaneous, and he was then about to be or had just been married. The admonitions thus conveyed had so thrilling an effect upon him that he spent his honeymoon in the practice of asceticism. He had from that time abstained from the use of animal food, and had devoted his whole time to prayer and fasting, and in this strain the speaker continued for an hour and a half, and concluded by stating that his mission was to regenerate India, that the Church which had been established by him must continue and would be the Church of India in the future, in spite of all persecutions and attempts to overthrow it, or to establish any other in its stead. The lecturer ended with a long invocation to the Divinity on behalf of himself and his Church.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P RAILWAY:—The G. I. P. Railway Company has been rather unfortunate lately in the matter of accidents. A gentleman, who travelled from Bombay to Allahabad the other day, informs us that late last Thursday evening there was another collision on that line. The accident was fortunately attended with no loss of life, although the loss of property must have been very considerable. A down passenger train, while entering the Chandee Station [on the Bombay-Jubbulpore section of the line] was, through the carelessness of a pointsman, turned into a siding, on to which a goods train had only a few minutes before been shunted. Beyond a few broken buffers and the shock to the passengers, the passenger train fared remarkably well. Not so the goods train, which had six of its loaded waggons four of which were completely smashed, thrown off the line and the other waggons were all of them more or less damaged. The line was blocked for about eight hours, in consequence of this accident.—*Indian Daily News.*

BOMBAY.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Bandstand this evening.

March	Defilier	By Czermak.
Overture	Masaniello	Auber.
Selection	Tancredi	Rossini.
Waltz	Fruhlings Lieder	Gung'l.
Polka	Trotzopfchen	Faust.
Galop	Narren	Gung'l.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—There will be no "Ladies night" this evening, but a Band will play at the Rink to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m.

MORE KEROSINE OIL.—The American ship Coringa has brought 22,000 cases kerosine oil, and about three or four ships more are expected.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—A boatman, named Mamon Abba, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for carrying an excess of 88 passengers in his vessel than he is legally authorized to carry.

THE examination of pleaders in the District and Subordinate Courts will be continued each day at the Town Hall until Thursday next. The examiners are the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, Mr. Fulton, C. S., Registrar to the High Court, and Mr. Manekshah.

LECTURE ON INDIAN MUSIC.—Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee will deliver the 3rd public lecture of the season in connection with the Gujarati Dnyan Prasark Mundli at 6 p. m. to-day, Tuesday, in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The lecturer has already given half a dozen lectures in the vernacular on native music. "Parsi songs" will be the subject of this evening's discourse, which is open to the public.

A GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr Nana Morojee, a Mahomedan, named Carreem Jeewa, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector McGuire, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt on the 22nd January last to Canjee Bugwan, and upon the evidence adduced he was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, of which Rs. 25 was ordered to be paid to Canjee Bugwan. In default of the payment of the fine to suffer a further term of one month's rigorous imprisonment. He was further ordered to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 150 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

YESTERDAY morning the work-people of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Mills assembled in a body surrounding the manager, Mr. Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy, at his residence at Lower Colaba, demanding the immediate payment of their wages due for the time they had been working for the company. Their services had been dispensed with summarily owing to the mills being handed over to the Official Assignee, and the Company is now in liquidation. Mr. Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy endeavoured to explain matters to them, stating that they will be fully paid in due course. The men appeared to place no confidence in Mr. Nusserwanjee, and used threats to assault him if their demands were not at once settled, which induced Mr. Nusserwanjee to call for the aid of the police. Mr. Inspector Sweeney, the police officer of that section, repaired to the scene at once, and advised the men to disperse, which they declined to do, but became still more obstinate, using harsh language, until Mr. Sweeney took in custody three men whom he thought were the ringleaders—namely, Offizoodeen Rahim Ali, Soolamanjee Moosajee, and Essajee Moosajee, and charged them before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with using threatening, abusive and insulting words towards Mr. Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. They were adjudged guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 10 and the other two Rs. 5 each, and they were ordered further to be each bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace. The crowd of workpeople followed up the police officer to the Court and remained standing in large bodies outside until the Magistrate's decision was made known to them, after which they gradually dispersed. It certainly appears to us that these unfortunate wretches have been treated very badly. The stoppage of the mills has caused a lamentable amount of destitution in Bombay, and to fine the work-people for demanding their wages in a boisterous manner seems very cruel justice. The High Court ought to see that the overdue wages of poor men thrown out of employment are paid without delay.

LOCUSTS IN GUJARAT.

A LETTER dated the 28th January, from Major E. W. West, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, to the Commissioner of the Northern Division, states:—"I have the honor to mention for the information of Government that my assistant, Lieut Sadler, who is now in Katosan, an outlying district under this Agency, situated to the north-west of Ahmedabad, reports that a flight of locusts, about 3 miles broad, passed over his camp on the afternoon of the 17th instant for 1½ hour continuously, the direction of the flight being from east to west. No damage was done by the locusts to the young crops in the district in question."

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BANGALORE, Captain E. G. Stead, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. John O. Laughlin.
For Brindisi—Mr. Swann, Sir. Walter Morgan.
For Venice—Dr. A. J. Cowie.
For Suez—Mr. Docke.
For Aden—Rahimtoola.

THE SAILORS' HOME CONCERT.

THE Directors of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home publish in our columns this morning the programme for their Concert, which is to take place at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and of Rear-Admiral Corbett. Every care appears to have been taken in the selections, and we believe the soprano is an old and highly appreciated favourite who has recently returned from England. We notice that on this occasion two contraltos have also consented to assist, and with our well known baritone, basso, and tenor will divide the labours of the evening. *Nazareth* and the Lost Chord are to be accompanied by the harmonium and the piano and the former will, in addition, have a chorus of voices. We need not remind our readers how highly appreciated this fine specimen of Gounod's composition used to be in Bombay, whilst in the duet of "*Oh! ye voices gone,*" an opportunity will be afforded of hearing and appreciating the two contraltos who so often charm our Bombay audiences.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE First Criminal Sessions of the present year commenced yesterday before Mr. Justice Green. The calendar consists of 22 cases in which 35 prisoners are implicated. The following prisoners pleaded guilty:—Luxia Tookaram charged with theft from a dwelling house in December last. Wittoo Ramjee pleaded guilty to charges of cheating and dishonestly inducing the delivery of property. He also pleaded guilty to a previous conviction. Rama Dhurma pleaded guilty to a charge of house-breaking and theft and also to a previous conviction.

THEFT.

Ahmed Adam was charged with stealing a silver anklet from the person of a Mahomedan child at Null Bazaar in December last. It appears that the child was in the arms of her mother when the prisoner came up and snatched the anklet from it. The mother felt the jerk given by the prisoner to the child's leg and at once turned round and accused the prisoner. He tried to escape but was seized by a Parsee.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner had been convicted on several previous occasions. Sentence was deferred.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

Rama Dhurma, Bhickoo Vishram, Soonder Narayen and Nana Nurma were charged with housebreaking and theft and with dishonestly receiving stolen property of the aggregate value of Rs 2,000. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and the trial of the other three was proceeded with. It appears that the prosecutor on the date on which the robbery occurred saw the property, which consisted of gold and silver ornaments and silk caps and sarees, safe in a cupboard in his room in Bazaar Gate Street. When he returned home he found that the robbery had been committed. The prisoners were arrested by the police on the next day, and an accomplice, who was subsequently released from custody, pointed out to the police where some of the property had been pledged. The third prisoner was a goldsmith, and after the robbery had been committed by the first two he was let into the secret and agreed to find a Marwarree who would purchase the property. They all went to the shop of the fourth prisoner who procured Rs. 400 from a neighbouring shroff and paid it to them. The balance of the sum which he had agreed to advance (Rs. 480), was to have been paid on the next day. Before this arrangement could be carried out the prisoners were all arrested and the majority of the property recovered. Some of it had already been broken up. It appears that the Marwaree prisoner, No. 4, used to purchase gold and silver ornaments from coolies who procured them from bodies taken to the Hindoo burning ground, it being a custom of the Hindoos to allow small ornaments of gold and silver to remain on the corpses on female relatives when taken to the grounds for cremation. These ornaments were either stolen by the Marwaree's customers prior to cremation, or were collected in half-melted lumps from the ashes after the bodies had been consumed.

The jury found a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners, Nos. 1 and 2 of housebreaking and theft, and 3 and 4 of receiving stolen property. Sentence was deferred.

THEFT.

Narayen Raghoo, who pleaded guilty to a previous conviction of theft, was charged with stealing a number of silver ornaments in January last. The prosecutor was a mill labourer and both he and the prisoner lived in the same house. On the day that the robbery occurred, prosecutor left home early in the morning, leaving the key of his box with a friend. The latter soon afterwards also left the house, and during their absence the prisoner broke open the box and purloined the ornaments which he forthwith pledged to a Marwaree. The jury found the prisoner guilty. Sentence was deferred.

Gungjee and Antee, mother and daughter, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft of three silver ornaments.

Suliman Ahmed pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a number of pieces of wearing apparel in January last and also to a previous conviction.

The Sessions were then adjourned until this morning.

MR. WASHINGTON NORTON'S BENEFIT.

MR. WASHINGTON NORTON, the clever minstrel performer connected with the Merry-Makers' Company is to have a benefit this evening in the tent on the Esplanade, where that company have been appearing for a week past. Professor Hennicke announces several fresh marvels for the occasion, and Mr. Norton is to be assisted in the minstrel portion of the entertainment by a couple of amateurs who have both been seen to advantage before now on the stage in Bombay.

DEPARTURE OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT S. S. TENASSERIM.

THE Indian Government s. s. Tenasserim, 1,760 tons, Captain H. A. Street, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, towing the Indian Government sailing ship Czarewitch in tow with 3 officers, 99 men, rank and file of Bombay Volunteers for N. I. Regiment in Sind, 364 private and public followers, and 12 horses. The following is the list of officers:—Col. Roome 5th Bombay N. I., Surg. O. H. Channer, Med. Dept., and Surg. Peacock, Med. Dept.

THE VOLUNTEER BALL.

WE are requested to mention that tickets can now be obtained for the Volunteer Ball from Messrs. Kemp and Co., Soundy and Co., and Treacher and Co., and that the honorary secretaries would feel much obliged by intending purchasers getting their tickets as soon as possible, so as to give them some idea of the probable numbers they will have to cater for.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

MOWJEE BHANJEE VS. AMERSEY JOOTHA.

THIS was an action of damages for Rs. 1,000, brought by plaintiff against defendant for malicious arrest and malicious prosecution. One of the plaintiff's co-defendants in the Police Court had succeeded in obtaining a decree in a similar action against defendant. The plaintiff in this case was represented by Mr. Taylor, and defendant by Mr. Mehta.

The case was heard before Mr. Hart, first judge of the Small Cause Court, who, after commenting on the conduct of the plaintiff, said that had the evidence that was adduced in the present action been adduced before the Police Magistrate and the Judge who gave a verdict for plaintiff in the former action, the result would have probably been the reverse of what it had been. The plaintiff was nonsuited with costs.

THE DOG SHOW AT THE GYMKHANA.

THE dog, cat and monkey show will be open to all members of the Gymkhana and their friends. There will be the following classes for dogs:—

1. Greyhounds.
2. Bull dogs and bull mastiffs.
3. Bull terriers.
4. English or smooth haired terriers including fox terriers.
5. Scotch terriers, including skye, Dandie Dinmonts and rough or broken haired terriers.
6. Ladies' pet dogs not exceeding 10 pounds in weight. In this class may be entered Italian greyhounds, pugs, Blenheim, King Charles Luped and Clumber Spaniels, and any description of dogs not enterable in another class.)
7. Foreign dogs (*i.e.,* dogs which would be considered foreign dogs in England) exceeding 10 pounds in weight. In this class may be entered Chinese, Japanese, Russian, Pomeranian, Brinjari, Maltese, French or Spanish Poodles, Collie and any other dogs not enterable in another class.
8. Sporting dogs, retrievers, pointers, setters, Irish water spaniels.
9. Puppies of all nationalities and breeds, not more than four months old.
10. Cats and kittens.
11. Monkeys.

Gentlemen intending to send dogs to the show are requested to forward a written description stating name of owner, breed and age of the animal and the class in which it is intended to compete, together with one rupee entrance fee for each animal, to Captain John Beoke, 34, Marine Lines.

It will be for the judges to determine in which class each dog will be placed. The animals must be the *bona fide* property of each exhibitor.

THE LATE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGEER AND THE HON. MR. GIBBS.

WE give below a letter written by Mr. Jehangeer Cowasjee Readymoney to the Registrar of the Bombay University, offering the sum of Rs. 2,000, to found a prize to be called the "Gibbs Scholarship," in honour of the long-standing friendship that had subsisted between the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney and the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the retiring Vice-Chancellor of the University:—

To Professor P. Peterson, Registrar, Bombay University

SIR,—It is no secret to the public how my late revered father, Sir Cowasjee, identified himself for the greater part of his well spared life with the progress of higher education in this Presidency, and how the desire to spread the benefits of a liberal education among his countrymen was kindled and kept in his heart by his esteemed friends Sir Alexander Grant, Dr. John Wilson and others. Some of Sir Cowasjee's various and princely donations for the welfare of his fellow creatures without distinction of caste or creed were the outcome of the disinterested suggestions of those friends, who in their several capacities shed lustre on the long and prosperous Government of Sir Bartle Frere. The names of Alexander Grant and John Wilson, the fathers of education, and two of the greatest benefactors of Western India and best friends of my father, have already been perpetuated in our educational annals. The University of Bombay is about to lose the services of a distinguished member of Her Majesty's Civil Service who has shown himself no unworthy successor to the men I have mentioned in guiding as vice-Chancellor the deliberations of her Syndicate and Senate, and for whom my lamented father cherished a warm regard. His numerous friends and admirers will not, I trust, fail to acknowledge in some suitable and lasting form Mr. Gibbs' eminent services to Bombay. But as a small memento of his friendship for my father I beg to offer the sum of Rs. 2,000 in four per cent. Government Security, the interest of which should be used annually for the foundation of an annual prize in his honour and to be called by his name to be given to the candidate who passes the First Examination in Arts with the highest number of marks in natural science.—I remain, &c.

JEHANGHIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIR
READYMONEY.

Bombay, 14th November 1878.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 3.

(Before SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

NURSEY KESSOWJEE VS. RAHIM ASSUR AND ANOTHER.

THE above case was called on for judgment. The plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 7,000 on four promissory notes passed by the defendants to Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy. The matter originally came before Mr. Justice Pinhey, whose decree was appealed from and reversed; and the case was referred to his Lordship (Sir Charles Sargent). In his Lordship's opinion, the assignment was properly stamped. It was contended that it did not establish an assignment. The circumstances connected with the assignment were these. In 1876 Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy got into difficulties, and an arrangement was come to between him, Nursey Kessowjee, and Lalchund Khengar to clear off his debts. Lalchund Khengar passed the document to Nursey Kessowjee, who agreed to advance Rs. 50,000. Dhurumsey was not a party to the document, but executed it afterwards. It provided that Nursey Kessowjee was to supply the funds for the payment of Dhurumsey's debts; and in case of default, Lalchund Khengar was to raise money on promissory notes. Now, taking into consideration that the document had been acted upon by the parties although Dhurumsey was not a party to it, the effect that was given to the document actually made him a party to it. The question now was, could it be said that those debts had not been assigned? The consideration was that Dhurumsey's assets were to pass to Nursey Kessowjee. There was, in his Lordship's opinion, no case of a set-off here; but his Lordship could not but take notice of the fact that Nursey Kessowjee was a bankrupt. He had admitted that he had not paid off the debts of Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy. It would be a hard thing if these monies were to pass into the general estate of Nursey Kessowjee. Owing to this difficulty, his Lordship could not give a final judgment. Notice must be given to the other parties to bring the matter on again if they liked. If they did not, his Lordship could give his judgment.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

NANABHOY JAMSETJEE AND ANOTHER VS. HORATIO NELSON HUGHES.

This case was called on for judgment. Mr. Gill, instructed by Mr. Turner, appeared for the plaintiffs.

His Lordship said the case had been tried as an undefended suit, and stood over to enable the court to see whether it could give to the plaintiffs the special relief for which they prayed. It was brought by a firm of dubashes in Bombay against the defendant, a shipowner, to recover Rs. 7,466-15-6, the balance of an account for work and labour and for monies advanced in respect of the defendant's ship the Atalanta. During her stay in Bombay, the plaintiffs supplied necessaries to the ship according to the bill produced and signed by the captain. After giving credit for sums received, plaintiffs claimed the amount sued for as the balance still due. Plaintiffs in addition prayed that such claim might be declared to be a first charge on the vessel, and that they should have an order to attach certain other ships of the defendant. The point was, whether the plaintiffs were entitled to a first charge on the Atalanta? Having considered the authorities, which were referred to at some length, his Lordship was clearly of opinion that the court could not grant the special relief prayed for. A money decree was then given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 7,466-15.6, with interest and costs.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH JANUARY.

Benares, 28th January.—No change. Rain much needed.

Allahabad, 28th January.—No change. Crops dying in light soils.

Jhansi, 29th January.—No change since last report.

Agra, 28th January.—No rain. Rabi thriving. No sickness.

Meerut, 29th January.—No change.

Bareilly, 29th January.—No change.

Kumaon, 25th January.—Prospects unchanged.

Lucknow, 29th January.—Rain much needed.

Sitapur, 29th January.—Weather clear. Rain wanted.

Fyzabad, 29th January.—No rain, but sadly wanted. Irrigation unequal to requirements of agriculturists.

Partabgarh, 28th January.—Prospects doubtful. Rain much needed.

Summary.—Rain much wanted.

ADDRESS TO DR. M. M. MACKENZIE,

LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF MAHABLESHWUR.

MAHABLESHWUR, JAN. 25.

To Dr. M. M. Mackenzie,

Sir,—I am commissioned by the Committee for the presentation of an address to you from the inhabitants of Mahableshwur in recognition of the many and valuable services you have rendered for the public benefit during your long and faithful career as superintendent, to present to you with their most respectful and sincere good wishes the accompanying address and beg that you will accept it in this manner as circumstances will not permit of their personally presenting it to you in the way which it should be done.

In thus bidding you adieu many desire me to wish yourself, Mrs. Mackenzie and family long life, health and happiness, and many are sorry to say for ever farewell—Your most obedient Servant.

ALEXR. LAWSON,

To M. M. Mackenzie, Esq., Surgeon Major,

SIR,—Now that your career as Superintendent of Mahableshwur is come to a close, we the undersigned desire to express our gratitude for all the great benefits you have conferred upon this station during your long and successful tenure of office, the respect in which we have learned to hold your character, and the feelings of deep regret with which we bid you farewell.

2. Mahableshwur, it is well known, like other hill stations, is dependent as much on art as on natural position for its attraction as a place of resort in the months when the plains are most unhealthy, and it is to the Superintendent that we have to look as well for the skill needed to plan desirable reforms as for the energy without which the best laid plans may well be postponed indefinitely. Through the wise discrimination exercised by Government in selecting officers for the appointment you have now—after a second term of office—laid down; Mahableshwur has kept well to the front among its sister sanitaria. But the following list of the improvements it owes to you—improvements which it is only due to you to set forth in detail, will, we think, afford ample justification to the assertion that it has fallen to the lot of none of your predecessors to devise, provide financially for, superintend and complete so many works of public utility.

3. ROADS.—Immediately on taking charge of your duties, you saw how difficult and dangerous many of the much frequented and principal roads in the station were owing to numerous ascents, descents and curves natural to a hilly country such as lies round Mahableshwur. You set about thoroughly repairing them and where necessary making them anew. The special aptitude and keen insight shown by you in the laying out of such of these roads as were designed by you won the good opinion of competent judges; while in the fact that with one exception every road you have begun has been finished under your superintendence, we have the best possible proof of the energy with which you threw yourself into the execution of all. Nor should it be overlooked that in no case did the total cost of any of these roads exceed your very moderate estimates, a result which we attribute to your incessant watchfulness and the personal supervision you exercised at all times and in all weathers. In connection therewith we need only allude to the great and lasting boon you have conferred on the public generally by the construction of Sir Albert Road, the Wodehouse Road, the Schipka Pass Road, and lastly the Temple Road. We all remember how much frequented and how dangerous the Wodehouse Road was in its former state. But it was not until J. R. Arthur, Esquire, the late Collector of Sattara nearly lost his life on this road that any steps were taken to improve it. Now, however, thanks to the energy and intelligence with which you threw yourself into this very heavy piece of work, the road as is well known is one of the safest and most frequented in the station. Of the Temple Road, which was designed entirely by you it is only necessary to say that when it is completed, it will undoubtedly take the place of the steep hazardous road which at present furnishes the chief access to the station. The petty improvements effected in connection with other roads in the way of removing dangerous corners, enlarging, cutting and filling in; also in building and raising parapet walls and widening the culverts and drains have been so numerous that we are sorry we cannot make room for them in the short space at our disposal.

4.—WATER SUPPLY.—Next to roads, this question of vital importance received a full share of your attention. With all the attempts of your predecessors to supply the inhabitants with a never failing source of good potable water, the station was still badly off in that respect. The first thing you undertook in that direction was the improvement of the existing sources of water supply. The Bishop's tank as well as the wells in the bazaar were thoroughly cleansed and put to rights under your orders. The Elphinstone tank, which, from its central position, was much resorted to by all classes of people for drinking and washing purposes, but which especially in the hottest part of the season being choked with mud and sedges, had of late entirely failed, but by deepening and enlarging it you increased its capacity to such an extent as to make it capable of holding several thousands of gallons more. The late Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse, was extremely pleased with this work. You also built a small well immediately below the tank with a view to supplement its supply which proved of considerable use to the public. Besides these, you constructed two large and capacious wells in the bazaar at places where they were most required. These wells are far superior to any that had been built in the bazaar previously, while you very wisely and considerably set apart—one of them for the use of the lower classes of people, who were formerly obliged to walk a great distance to fetch water for daily requirements. You thus furnished both the station and the bazaar with abundance of water and thereby supplied the most crying want felt by the public.

5. LIGHTING.—You were the first to introduce this very important and essential reform at the station. When you came into office you clearly saw the dangers and difficulties to which the public, in the absence of lamps, were exposed in dark nights, when business kept them away from home till a late hour. You took so much interest in this most needed improvement that in your enthusiasm to carry it out as speedily as possible, you kindly supplied the first batch of lamps entirely at your own expense, and now we have the pleasure of seeing the whole station lighted.

6. SANITATION.—This subject received the most serious consideration at your hands. The excellent system of carting away the dirt and rubbish in the town and station was introduced by you and has proved a great boon to the station. You also met what had been felt to be a great want by providing at suitable localities latrines for the use of the public. The importance of keeping the compounds of the several Bungalows, scattered all over the Hill clean, did not escape your attention, while, in fact, the general sanitary arrangements of the station have in your time been such as to afford no ground for complaint, a circumstance for which you richly deserve the highest praise of the public.

7. BEGGARS.—Before your arrival the public nuisance created by the influx during the visitor's season of crowds of beggars, many of whom brought with them infectious diseases, or were well able to work for their living had reached an intolerable height. The former class you kept entirely away from the hill, while with regard to the others and local beggars by careful personal enquiry you put it in the power of the public to discriminate between deserving and undeserving characters.

8. PLACES OF RECREATION.—It is needless to say that people from all parts of India flock to Mahableshwur, some on account of their health, while others resort here principally for the sake of recreation and enjoyment; since your arrival at this station, you paid great attention to these matters, as besides improving the old playing grounds, you prepared several new ones. You also deserve the thanks of the public for what you have done generally in furtherance of this object, while at the same time you have greatly improved the several points on the Hill having provided some with seats for the accommodation of visitors.

9. FRERE HALL.—With all the money spent on this building, it was still in an unsound and unsatisfactory condition. With a view to remedy this evil *special repairs* had been executed through the Public Works Department at a large expence, which, however, had utterly failed to make the building water-tight, while at a very moderate cost you did the work in such a satisfactory manner that since then the building has successfully withstood the heavy monsoons of Mahableshwur. Your labour in connection with Frere Hall was not confined to its repairs alone. By using your own personal influence, which was very great, you were able to collect a large amount with a view to furnish this fine building in a fitting manner.

10. STATION LIBRARY.—This popular institution greatly flourished under your able management. A large number of select and practically useful, scientific, literary and historical works, as well as books of travel together with a variety of choice periodicals, Magazines and papers were added to the existing stock. In connection with this subject we must not fail to thank you for the interest you kindly took in our Native Library.

11. MAGISTERIAL FUNCTIONS.—We are in no small degree indebted to you for exerting yourself in your capacity as a magistrate, steadily and perseveringly to forward the best interest of those committed to your charge. You were a terror to the bad character of all sorts with whom Mahableshwur is infested, especially during the hot season, when the station is full. By punishing severely on proper occasions the rogues that come before you as criminals and thus making an example of them, you reduced crime to a minimum, and you will be greatly pleased to know that Mahableshwur is at this day entirely cleared of all the suspicious characters from whom we had formerly much to fear.

12. MEDICAL DUTIES.—As a medical officer in charge of the Station you discharged your most delicate and responsible duties entirely to the satisfaction of all parties. We look back with wonder how in the proper treatment of your numerous patients you could sustain the constant and heavy pressure put upon your time and health.

13. We feel that we cannot better sum up our account of all that you have done for our station, and of the manner in which you have done it, than by declaring that you seem to us to have yourself ever borne in mind the principles and motives of action, which you inculcated on your subordinates in a congratulatory letter you had occasion to address to one of them, and from which we take the liberty of making the following extract: "*Push on and on*, and never think you have done enough either for yourself or others. Never say *bus*, but strive still to merit the continued good will of your immediate superiors. This can only be done by incessant activity of mind and body, and looking out for work to be done—although it is work that you might neglect—and yet not be charged with neglect. Above all be *honest* and *open* in all your dealings with your superiors for the very fact of keeping back something that ought to be told gives a man a *doubtful look*, which can often be seen, and shakes all further trust. Continue as before to offer in a respectful manner any suggestions you may fancy, for one man has different eyes from another, and a different standpoint in viewing things." * * * *

14. In now wishing you farewell we desire to offer our heartful prayer that all honor and happiness may throughout life attend you and your kind and tender-hearted lady, Mrs. Mackenzie, also the members of your respected family, and that you will continue to remember us with some portion of that regard which we shall never cease to feel for you,—We have the honour to be, &c.

Signed by
Lady Sassoon,
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy,
Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq.,
Hormusjee Ardaseer Wadia, Esq.,
Cumroodin Tyabjee,
Framjee Ardaseer Esq.,
Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Esq.,
R. E. Wilson, Esq.,
Dorabjee Sorabjee, Esq.,
C. Cowasjee, Esq.,
J. Carvalho, Esq.,
and upwards of 120 others.

A CASE OF ALLEGED CLERICAL SUPERSESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BEACON."

SIR,—There is already, I observe, a feeling of dissatisfaction abroad here about the appointment of the Revd. Kilbie-Steuart as Senior Chaplain of the Church of England in Kurrachee. Mr. Steuart has only to sojourn in the place for a while to have his worth appreciated; then I fancy those who now carp at his appointment will find reason to change their tone and their opinions. A more estimable man, and a more exemplary Christian could hardly be met with, and that is saying more of him than can be said of most clergymen we happen to come across in India. As regards Mr. Steuart superseding the chaplain already here, and that the real cause of the dissatisfaction felt and expressed at his appointment. I should think the question of supersession could easily be set at rest by ascertaining the relative standing of the two clergymen; if I mistake not, Mr. Steuart is higher up in the list than is Mr. Higgins, who, I believe, has but recently entered into holy orders.

Kurrachee, 24th January. A PUNJAUBEE.

CHARGES OF FRAUD AGAINST KESSOWJEE NAIK AND OTHER MILL DIRECTORS.

FOURTH DAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

AT the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Kessowjee Naik, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and Sakulchund Nagurdas, directors of the Spinning and Weaving Companies to which Nursey Kessowjee was secretary, treasurer, and agent, appeared again before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to answer the charges of criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, and cheating preferred against them by Mathuradas Lowjee, a shareholder and creditor of two of the Mills. They were allowed to sit in chairs placed outside the dock of the court. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for Kessowjee Naik; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Bhaishunker, for Sakulchund; Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) for Ghellabhoy; and Mr. Camroodin (of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani) for Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.

Mr. Robert Clark, Accountant of the Bank of Bombay, recalled and further examined by Mr. Starling.—Besides the documents I produced on Friday last with regard to the loan of Rs. 1,00,000, the Bank has other documents in its possession. I received one document to-day which I did not know of before. [Produces it, and it is marked for identification. It is an unsigned approximate statement connected with the New Fleming mill up to 25th December.] Mr. Fraser gave it to me. I don't know from whom it came. I produce a promissory note for one lakh, dated 12th December 1878. I produce two other promissory notes of the company, one for Rs. 50,000, dated the 17th October 1878, and the other for Rs. 2,00,000, dated 21st December 1878. I think they are both renewable—the last one certainly was. The old notes were given up when the new ones were passed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—As far as I know, the Bank of Bombay have not authorised the complainant Mathuradas Lowjee to prosecute on behalf of the Bank. The statements made by the complainant as to Kessowjee Naik and the Bank of Bombay are quite unauthorised by the Bank. When Kessowjee and the other directors obtained the loan of a lakh, they rendered themselves personally liable for the repayment of the loan. I have got the cheques drawn by Nursey Kessowjee up to the 11th December 1878. On the same day loans to the extent of three lakhs were obtained for the four mills; and all the monies were credited to the account of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. I cannot say if all loans previously made had been credited to the account of that firm. The total amount of the bills for three lakhs after deducting discount was Rs. 2,93,120-8-10. The directors, under the promissory notes, rendered themselves personally liable to repay the loans. I produce 32 cheques. On the 13th December 1878 payments were made by the Bank to various persons and debited to this account.

Mr. Lang.—Was Rs. 5,466-4-0 paid to Custoorchund Tarrachund on the 13th December 1878 and debited to this account?

Witness.—Looking at this cheque, I say the sum was paid.

The Magistrate ruled that the cheque must be put in. Mr. Lang objected to put it in on behalf of the defendants.

Witness continued.—On the 13th December 1878, Rs. 2,91,570-9-5 were paid away to different persons by cheques. I cannot say if they were creditors of the four mills. The names of the parties to whom the cheques were made payable appear on the cheques. The Bank of Bombay is a Limited Company, and has a secretary and treasurer, and a board of directors. I have been in the Bank since it was founded eleven years ago. The board of directors meet weekly; and at their meetings statements of the affairs of the Bank are submitted by the secretary and treasurer. A great many of the books are placed in the directors' room. The directors might examine the books if they choose, but they generally accept the statements of the secretary and treasurer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—I am sure the Bank of Bombay have not authorised the statements of the complainant as to Sakulchund Nagurdas or any of the other accused. I did not receive the letter of 11th December 1878, nor did I open it. I do not know of my own knowledge if the statement which accompanies that statement was contained in it or not. Of my own knowledge I do not know what statement the letter refers to. I think Mr. Fraser or Mr. Balfour would be able to give the information. I know Sakulchund Nagurdas myself. He has had an account with the Bank about a year and a half. At the time of these loans, his firm Vadilal Sakulchund had an account with the Bank, which had in its possession goods of the firm of the value of between six and seven lakhs of rupees. I don't think Sakulchund understands English. I have not seen him sign his name except in the native character. I believe the whole of the Rs. 2,93,000 was paid to creditors of the mills; but I have no personal knowledge. This is a cheque for Rs. 10,000 paid to Mathuradass Lowjee. (Mr. Inverarity puts it in.) I have thirty-one other cheques which represent the drawing out of the remainder of that sum. If the prosecution requires them, I will hand them in now. The rule of the Bank is not to disclose the accounts of its customers to any body unless ordered by the court. The proceeds of the three-lakh bills were credited to the old current account of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. There was a credit of Rs. 955. I cannot say how long Nursey Kessowjee and Co. had an account with the Bank. Sakulchund has never denied his liability to the Bank in respect to the one lakh loan. He has handed in to the Bank the title deeds of two of his houses in respect of this loan and other liabilities. I believe he had made the offer to the Bank of their obtaining the one lakh out of the surplus proceeds of the goods of his firm held by the Bank. I do not know of his personal means; but on the 13th December I believe the firm had goods in the possession of the Bank, the surplus proceeds of which would exceed a lakh, that is more than sufficient to cover the one lakh lent on that day.

Mr. Cumroodin and Mr. Lynch declined to cross-examine.

Re-examined by Mr. Starling—I have another note signed by Sakulchund on behalf of the New Alexandra Company. (Put in. It is dated 12th December 1878 and is for one lakh.) There were not sufficient surplus proceeds to cover all the liabilities of Sakulchund on that day, but the money on none of the bills was lent on his name alone. I think about 75 per cent. of the market value at the time of the advance was advanced. As far as I understand, the goods belonged to his firm. When the first advance was made, I had something to do with the goods. He did not tell me from where he had got the goods. The goods were marked with various marks—one mark was F. S. and W. Company, another N S. and W. Company, a third A. S. and W. Company, and another C. S. and W. Company. I know the New Fleming Company has an account with the Bank. I cannot say if any portion of the loan went to the New Fleming Company's account from Nursey Kessowjee's account. I believe all the 32 charges were payable to creditors of the mills but I have no personal knowledge. This is the summons on which I produce nearly all the documents. (Summons is put in.) Mr. Fraser gave me the summons and the first documents I produced except the discount-ship. I cannot say whether Sakulchund knows English figures. The Bank's secretary and treasurer is a paid officer, and he is not in the habit of borrowing the Bank's money for his own use. Kessowjee Naik has deposited title deeds with and given a mortgage to the Bank. I don't think Cursetjee Cama or Ghellabhoy has done so. I do not know how many houses the title deeds refer to.

To Mr. Inverarity.—The New Fleming Company's account commenced on the 2nd August 1878 by a payment of Rs. 5,600; and on the following day, the balance of the old was transferred to the new company; and nothing has been paid in to that account since that day. We allow no interest on current accounts.

To Mr. Starling.—Two sums have been drawn out of the New Fleming Company's account; and at the end of last year there was a balance of Rs. 535-13-10, which has since been transferred to the provisional liquidators.

To the Court.—I think when the first advance was made by the Bank to Sakulchund, I remember the fact that the goods were handed over to us by the Chartered Bank. I do not remember what marks were on them.

Purmanandas Jeevundas examined by Mr. Starling—I live on the rents and interest of my property. I lend money. I reside at Walkeshwar. On the 11th November 1878, I advanced money to Nursey Kessowjee on the security of shares of the New Fleming Company. I advanced Rs. 1,00,500 on 335 shares of the company. At the time of the advance, I had a conversation with Kessowjee Naik. I said to him, if a guarantee was given to me, I would advance the money. He agreed to give me a guarantee and subsequently wrote me a note about it. I have got one of the shares here. I made a Gujeratee agreement with Nursey Kessowjee which gives the numbers of all the shares. [Agreement put in subject to translation.] There was an agreement—not a note—made with Kessowjee Naik. I had no letter or note in respect of this transaction. I had a conversation with Kessowjee Naik on the date of the advance—the 11th November 1878. [Agreement with Kessowjee also put in subject to translation.] I produce another agreement signed Kessowjee Naik. Subsequently to my making the advances, the price of the shares went down, and I received other 50 shares as further security from Nursey Kessowjee. The money is still due.

Cross-examination reserved.

Mathuradas Lowjee was recalled and further examined by Mr. Starling—I know the signatures of Kessowjee Naik and Ghellabhoy. I know Sakulchund's signature by comparison with his other signatures: I have not seen him write his signature. I see this promissory note of 12th December 1878 for one lakh of rupees; and I see the signatures of Kessowjee and Ghellabhoy thereon. I see the statement of 11th December 1878; and under the date I see Kessowjee's signature scored out; and under the date 12th December I see the signatures of Kessowjee and Ghellabhoy.

Mr. Lang objected to the statement being received in evidence. The Magistrate ruled that it must be received.

Witness continued—I see this credit note of 12th December 1878. These are the signatures of Kessowjee and Ghellabhoy on it. I see this stamped letter of 13th December with the signatures of Kessowjee and Ghellabhoy. I see these promissory notes of 17th October and 21st December 1878. Both bear the signatures of Kessowjee and Ghellabhoy.

The case was then adjourned until 2 p.m. to-day (Tuesday.)

BAD PROSPECTS IN THE PUNJAB.

(From the *Statesman's Correspondent.*)

PUNJAB, JANUARY 25.

THE splendid weather we have had all the winter is by no means a theme for congratulation. When we remark that we have made enormous quantities of ice in every station; that the frost has in a great measure killed the fever; that no storms nor breaks in the weather have interfered with the march of troops, the collection of stores, or the progress of railway works; we have nearly exhausted all that can be said in its favour. For, as month after month is passing by without any sign of rain, our prospects for the coming season are becoming more and more depressing. The winter before last was a very favourable one, the wheat crop especially being very good. Last winter was not so good; though the wheat crop was fair, the oil-seeds were exceedingly poor, and gram was almost *nil.* The season was characterised by a constant succession of storms and showery weather, and I understand that at a certain critical period of its growth, the gram crop had too *much* water, and failed in consequence. This year it is failing from *want* of water; it seems so sensitive a crop about Christmas week that a storm may drown it, or dry weather waste it away. Heavy dews are better than nothing, but even they were this season denied, as during Christmas time, the sky invariably got clouded over towards evening, thus entirely preventing the deposit of the much-wished-for moisture. The wheat crop is expected to be also very poor. I have been a good deal out in the district lately, and I give you the result of my own observation and inquiry when I say that *there are fears of a scarcity in the Punjab this year.*

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandez & Co., and Hajee Moledina Joosub Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; DeBeaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shireffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nasserwanjee and Sons Ahmednuggur, and dealers in all principal towns.—[ADVT.]

THE FORESHORE QUESTION.

AT the recent meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to consider the above question, Mr. Paterson spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I am glad that we are having an opportunity to go again into the question of the values of the various foreshore properties, which Government propose to purchase for the benefit of the trade of Bombay, or rather I should say, for the supposed benefit of our trade. I certainly should have preferred that the whole question had been re-opened—that is, the question of the advisability of these purchases being made at all. This may, however, still be the case. We all thought, for instance, that Government had finally decided to pay the foreshore proprietors the prices which they had demanded for their properties—prices which a former committee of this Chamber felt it to be their duty to recommend Government to pay, although they had not a single figure before them to enable them to judge whether such prices were either reasonable or exorbitant. But even had they taken the trouble to look at the daily share list, they must have seen that the prices demanded by the foreshore proprietors for their respective properties were at least far in excess of the market value. It is of no use, however, lamenting about that; and besides, the action of that committee was endorsed by the Chamber at a general meeting. There was nothing for it then but go to Government as suppliants and beg for a reduction in the burden of the new Port Trust, which was vaguely believed would be intolerable. No one cannot help remarking on the extraordinary position which this Chamber had got itself into. It had rejected the fair and reasonable proposal spontaneously made by Government to have all the foreshore properties, including their own, valued by competent and independent persons, and taken into the new Port Trust at such valuations. Why! this was admitting the very principle which the Chamber had been urging on Government for years, and just when Government had given in—just when they had come to us saying virtually,—"We admit that we made a great mistake when we bought the Elphinstone Estate for the benefit of the trade, without consulting the mercantile community. We also admit that we paid too much for it. We are therefore willing now to hand over the property to the trade at its present actual value. If there is any loss, we must just write it off and be done with it." In reply to this the Chamber said,—"No, we are afraid of independent valuations. We fear that competent and independent judges might oppress our trade by excessive valuations. Better to pay the foreshore proprietors just what they ask, and have done with this uncertainty." Gentlemen, is it any wonder that men like Mr. Donald Graham are utterly amazed at such a reply having been sent to the Government proposal of 7th August last? On one occasion, if I remember rightly, our excellent Chairman likened the present Port Trust debt to the sword of Damocles, which he described as hanging over our heads ready to fall upon us at any moment. But it seems to me that this Chamber has shown itself willing deliberately to cut the hair by which that sword is suspended. And not only that but willing also to go out of its way to give our trade an extra dig with another sword almost as formidable, in the shape of these further foreshore purchases. Be that as it may, however, the Chamber having rejected the proposal made by Government, and having recommended further foreshore purchases, surely Government must have thought it exceedingly strange that we should go to them immediately afterwards begging for concessions. Why, they might very well say,—"Ours is the only foreshore property that anything like pays its way. And yet these merchants come to us begging for concessions just after having recommended us to pay enormous prices for further foreshore purchases. And how is it, they also might have said, that in a matter of so much consequence to the trade, both present and future, they send us gratuitous recommendations, without having a single figure, or calculation, or estimate of any kind, to show us that they know what they are doing." At this stage the representatives of Government themselves came to the rescue of the real interests of our trade. At that meeting at the Secretariat held some weeks ago, we were told, to the joyful surprise of some of us who were present, that Government were not bound by any offers that had yet been made to the foreshore proprietors. They also told us that the Secretary of State, the Government of India, and the Government of Bombay, were all most anxious that the whole community of Bombay, and particularly the whole mercantile community, should clearly understand the nature and extent of this burden which was about to be placed upon them. It was not to be forced upon them. It was to be received voluntarily. But once accepted there was to be no further question as to their responsibility. In view of this, the representatives of our Government suggested that the Chamber of Commerce should again consider the prices to be paid for the various foreshore properties on some understandable basis of figures. This brings us, gentlemen, to the position which we are now in. And here is before us a document which is supposed to meet the requirements of the case. This report is the report of a Sub-Committee of a General Committee, which was appointed by this Chamber of Commerce. It will therefore be regarded as the highest, and best, and most reliable opinion on the question which is obtainable in this city of Bombay. And yet, with all due deference to the members of the Sub-Committee, I cannot bring myself to think that it is a satisfactory report. As a member of the General Committee I objected, in the first place, to the want of details; and I still think that it would have been more satisfactory had a simple statement of the revenue and expenditure of the various foreshore properties for the past five years or so been given. Had this been done it would have relieved the Sub-Committee of a good deal of unnecessary responsibility. However, they are quite satisfied that there has been no misapprehension, no mistake, and, of course, we must accept this assurance. I also objected to the Sub-Committee having adopted the year 1877-78 as a basis for their calculations. We all know that that was an exceptionally favourable year for the foreshore proprietors owing to the famine traffic. But I am sure none of us want famine traffic every year just to swell our foreshore revenues. I certainly think that it would have been safer to have taken an average of several years. However, in this instance also the Sub-Committee are so sure that our trade is so steadily on the increase that there is no danger in having adopted the figures of 1877-78 as a basis—that there is no probability of any falling off from these figures. Again, I pointed out that surely the new Dock ought to have been included in their calculations, for it is by no means certain that Government will recognize any responsibility for the success of that undertaking—I don't mean to say that it is not likely to be a success. All I know about it is that it is in a very inconvenient position for the trade, and that therefore it is quite within the bounds of possibility that it may not be a success. Mr. Kittredge will no doubt tell you as he has told the General Committee that its success is assured because the P. and O., the British India, the "Anchor," the "Hall," and the "Clan" lines of steamers have all applied for loading berths already. But that amounts to nothing. None of them have guaranteed to use the Dock, and we cannot expect any of them to use it unless it suits their convenience to do so. It yet remains to be seen what advantages will be offered to the shipping by the new Dock before they will abandon their present arrangements. In the event, then, of the new Dock proving to be a failure (which I hope it won't), who is to bear the burden of the loss? We may go to Government and ask them to relieve us of the burden. But we must remember that Government have the interests of the public to consider, and I really think, gentlemen, that we ought not, in any circumstances, to ask Government to sacrifice and subordinate public interests to foreshore interests. These objections are, so far, however, of comparatively secondary importance, and, moreover, they have all been more or less fully explained to the General Committee by the members of the Sub-Committee who take upon themselves the responsibility of their views and estimates being perfectly safe and accurate. There is one thing, however, which the Sub-Committee have not explained, and regarding which I still most emphatically protest against. They not only admit the possibility of additional taxation being imposed on our trade by reason of these foreshore purchases, but they actually *invite* additional taxation. Now it may be true enough that our trade can stand additional taxation. But surely, gentlemen, it is our duty, as a Chamber of Commerce, to do all in our power to reduce taxation, not to increase it. And I certainly think that it is wrong in principle to increase the burden on any trade by one single rupee if it can possibly be avoided. I had also hoped that the Sub-Committee would have gone more fully into the question of the present tax-paying position of our trade and of our tax-paying prospects in the event of this new Port Trust Scheme being successfully carried out as has been proposed. These are the vital questions for us to consider, and it is in view of their importance that I have said that I hope Government may yet reconsider this whole question—that Government may yet see their way just to allow our trade to take care of itself, which it is well able to do, leaving us the benefits which are always to be derived from open competition. I do not mean to say that there will be no good at all in a united foreshore under one management. There will no doubt be some advantages. But, so much depends upon the basis on which it rests, and so much more on the nature of the management, that it is a dangerous experiment, and may easily prove to be a fatal one for our trade. But, however sound the basis—however perfect the management may be, it can never be so valuable to the public generally as open competition which invariably admits of trade settling down into its own natural channels. Now, gentlemen, we can hardly expect the foreshore proprietors to adopt these views. They have made a bad investment of their money and are naturally doing their very utmost to get out of it. They are also very naturally making the most of Government competition, and they make use of some very plausible arguments indeed by way of supporting their claims on Government. One of the chief of these arguments is this—that it is not fair to subject them to the competition of such a body as the present Port Trust, which can always fall back on the revenues of the State in the event of any deficiency in its collections. Now, although this argument sounds so very plausible you have only to examine it closely; and if you do so, I think you will find that it is a complete fallacy. I say so because it is the opinion of many that the competition to which the foreshore proprietors have been subjected by the present Port Trust is no worse [if as severe] than the competition of the Elphinstone Company would have been. Had Government not bought the property of that Company, we all know now that it must have been worked at a loss. It would therefore have declined, and declined in value, until it touched that point at which it became profitable to work it, and that would have been its market value. Meanwhile, the other foreshore companies must also have declined in value with it. It has been suggested, however, that they might have combined together and raised rates, and in this way have increased their revenues. But we must all know how difficult it always is to form combinations of this kind, and how still more difficult it is to maintain them for any lengthened period. I think myself also that in the peculiar position of these foreshore companies a combination amongst them would have been impossible, especially as Government have always been foreshore proprietors, and it is doubtful if they would have joined any such combination. Is it not far more likely, gentlemen, that the foreshore proprietors would have competed keenly, and that each company would have endeavoured to attract the largest possible share of the trade to its own property and bunders by offering special inducements and special facilities. The trade, on the other hand, would simply have suited its own convenience, and have gone wherever it found most advantages. And would not this have been better for everybody? There could be no possible hardship in such a state of affairs on the foreshore proprietors. I have never yet heard of anybody having been forced to become a foreshore proprietor. Those who speculated in foreshore properties, must be supposed to have done so of their own accord—of their own undisputed free will, and, I think, we may all be sure that when they entered upon such speculations, it was not with any idea of foreshore property declining in value. But on the contrary, they doubtless expected such property to advance, and entertained a firm belief that they would make a handsome profit. And, supposing for a moment that the foreshore properties had advanced in value several hundred per cent. Instead of having declined, is it likely that the foreshore proprietors would have been willing to forego their advantages for the benefit of the trade? Certainly not. It therefore seems a most curious position to adopt, that because their speculations have been unfortunate, therefore the public ought to bear the burden. I have said that it would have been impossible for the foreshore proprietors to have formed a combination, owing to the position of Government as foreshore proprietors also. This reminds me that, had Government not bought the Elphinstone Estate, our trade would have continued to enjoy the benefits of free bunders, which would have been more severe competition than anything the foreshore companies have ever been subjected to by the Port Trust. I remember on one occasion in this Chamber, Mr. Bythell, in arguing the point with Mr. Solomon, the representative of Messrs. Sassoon, showed most conclusively that the result of Government having bought the Elphinstone property instead of being to attract traffic from the foreshore companies to the Port Trust bunders, it actually did the

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very opposite. It drove trade into the hands of the foreshore proprietors. Now, I believe this to be unanswerable. I see Mr. Solomon here. Will he please take a note of this, and give us a satisfactory answer if such exists? Many of us here must doubtless remember what a busy place the Town Bunder used to be. Go over and look at it now. It is a scene of desolation. Then go down to the Sassoon Dock and you will see there the trade that formerly passed *free* over the Town Bunder. And does any one here suppose for a moment that the import trade would ever have left the Town Bunder and gone to the Sassoon Dock if the Town Bunder had continued free? Does it not therefore plainly appear that instead of having anything to complain of Government competition, some of the foreshore companies are indebted to that very competition for a considerable proportion of their present revenue. But, gentlemen, we can hardly expect foreshore proprietors to support such views. There are, nevertheless, some who do. I shall mention one. Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, whose opinion on any public question is received with the utmost possible respect wherever he is known. I know that he deplores the prospect of a foreshore monopoly, although he will personally be much benefitted by the proposed purchases as a director and shareholder in the Colaba Company. His opinion, however, as a Port Trustee—as a citizen of Bombay, is that it will be a misfortune, not only for the people of Bombay, but also for the whole Presidency if this foreshore monopoly is successfully carried out. But if it must be carried out—if it is inevitable; it is certainly our duty to assist Government to the best of our ability in arriving at the fair values of these foreshore properties. This introduces the question of the principle on which the valuations should be based. In this report of the Sub-Committee no principle is mentioned—only an opinion. Of course, that opinion must be founded on some principle. But whatever that principle may be, it is certainly not the principle of allowing present actual market values. It is true, no doubt, that the foreshore proprietors would not suffer their properties to be valued in such a way at such a time as this. On the other hand, if they think it a bad time they had better wait for better times; why should this Chamber speculate on better times—improved values which might never be realized. On more than one occasion, and by more than one member, our attention has been called to the fact that these foreshore properties were formerly worth enormous sums, and that therefore it is not fair to rate them at their present depreciated values. At one time my firm were offered eight lakhs for this building which we are now sitting in. I wonder if anybody would take that into consideration if we wanted to sell it now? I think, gentlemen, that in dealing with the ordinary class of buyers our experience must be that they regard whatever they wish to purchase, not at what it cost, nor at what at any one time it might have been worth, but at its rigid actual market value; and I really do not understand on what ground this principle should be departed from in dealing with these foreshore companies. This Chamber has already taken upon itself a very grave responsibility in having recommended this foreshore monopoly, and I do trust that it will not add to that responsibility by recommending Government to pay more for the foreshore properties than they are actually worth.

HARROW DINNER AT CALCUTTA.

SPEECHES BY LORD LYTTON, SIR T. WADE AND GENERAL VAUGHAN.

On Monday evening last, the Viceroy entertained a number of gentlemen at a Harrow Dinner at Government House. His Excellency presided, and Sir Thomas Wade, as the senior Harrovian present, acted as vice-president. The following gentlemen were present:—The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, Lieutenant-General J. L. Vaughan, C. B., Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir M. K. Kennedy, K.C.S.I., Captain Lord William Beresford, Mr. A. T. Maclean, C.S., Mr. W. V. G. Taylor, C.S., Mr. S. H. C. Taylor, C.S., Mr. J. D. Maclean, C.S., Mr. Arthur Weekes, C. S., Mr. T. W. Gribble, C.S., Mr. F. W. Badcock, C.S., Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S., Captain Fawcett, C.S., Mr. Bayley, C.S., Mr. Apcar A. Apcar, Mr. G. Apcar, Mr. J. H. Edwards, Mr. E. D. Kilburn, Mr. T. A. Apcar, Mr. J. G. Apcar, Mr. J. Alexander Apcar, Mr. C. Hills, Mr. H. M. Paul, Mr. E. C. Paul, Mr. E. P. Parbury, Mr. A. Payne, Mr. W. L. McCall, Mr. Ulick Browne, Mr. W. Clarke, and Mr. J. N. Stuart.

In proposing the health of the Queen, the Viceroy spoke as follows:—Gentlemen,—I feel sure that you will respond with more than usual emotion this evening to the toast I am about to give you. I need not remind you of the great bereavement which has so recently befallen our beloved sovereign in the premature death of Her Majesty's cherished daughter, the Grand Duchess of Hesse. I need not remind you of it, for I know that it is present to your thoughts, and that it will long be present to the thoughts and hearts of Her Majesty's subjects, when they drink, as I bid you now drink, to the health of the Queen-Empress.

[The toast was drunk in silence by the company, standing.

After a short interval, His Excellency rose, amid much applause, to propose the toast of the evening. He said:—Gentlemen,—Once more we are assembled to do honor to our old school; and once more it is my pleasant privilege to preside over our meeting (hear, hear.) It is an especial pleasure to me to welcome to this hall to-night a distinguished Harrovian in the person of Sir Thomas Wade, Her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Pekin. That is a pleasure which is enhanced by the fear I confess to have felt that Sir Thomas would not have been able to attend our present gathering. For I must tell you, gentlemen, that, not satisfied with already knowing by heart all the buttons of all the mandarins, Sir Tohmas Wade has still a soul above buttons, a soul stimulated by that ardent thirst for information which is not only common to distinguished diplomatists and travellers, but which was, as you all doubtless remember, the marked characteristic of little boys at Harrow (cheers and laughter). Well, gentlemen, animated by this feeling, Sir Thomas Wade resolved, before returning to the Celestial Empire, to extend his terrestrial knowledge of this empire, and in the laudable prosecution of that object, it would only have been natural and pardonable, I think, if he had forgotten his friendly engagement to join our Harrow Dinner. But not a bit of it; the name of Harrow, with its happy associations of England and of boyhood, of the duck-puddle and the milling-ground, of Homer and Harry Drury—brows adorned with bays, and hands occasionally adorned with birches (cheers and laughter)—the simple name of Harrow, I say, has exercised over the Harrovian heart of my distinguished guest a spell far more potent than those which "the gorgeous East, showering on her kings barbaric pearl and gold," has buried among the tombs of Delhi, or enshrined among the mosques of Agra [cheers.] Drawn hither by the potency of that spell, Sir Thomas Wade has hastened from amidst the marble domes and sculptured monuments of Northern India, to be present in the flesh, as well as in the spirit, at our gathering to-night; and in doing this, he has paid a most practical compliment to the memory of Harrow, as also, I think, a high compliment to ourselves [cheers]. Well, gentlemen, we are also honoured this evening by the presence of another distinguished guest, who has a twofold title to our good will, and I am sure you will all join me in offering him a cordial welcome. I am afraid that—strictly speaking—that is to say, in the narrow, technical sense of the word, we cannot claim General Vaughan as an old Harrovian; for the gallant general was not educated at Harrow School. But my claim to the honour he has done us in joining our Harrow Dinner rests on much more comprehensive foundations, and I am prepared to maintain it by all the indisputable logic of that ingenious gentleman who, when asked if he could speak French, promptly replied, "I do not speak French myself, but I have a brother who plays upon the German flute" [cheers and laughter]. Now, gentlemen, although the gallant general was not himself a Harrow boy, his brother was one of the greatest and most successful head-masters Harrow has ever had [loud cheers]. To none of its head-masters is our old school more indebted for its present prosperity and high reputation [cheers]. Gentlemen, it was the boast of Augustus that he found Rome brick and left it marble; and I think that my old head-master and—if I may venture to say so—friend, Dr. Vaughan, may fairly boast that he found the number of Harrow boys reduced to 60, and left it if I remember rightly, not far short of 600 [cheers]. Well, then, I think am justified in saying that our gallant and honoured guest has a double claim upon our sympathies, because through his eminent brother, he is indirectly connected with Harrow, and through his own eminent services, he is very directly associated with India [cheers]. Therefore, we Harrovians in India are bound to give him a double welcome to our board to-night (cheers). But whilst welcoming our present guests, let us not forget our absent friends. There is one whose absence I more especially regret to-night, because in him I think I may claim not only an old school-fellow, but a personal friend. I refer, gentlemen, to Mr. Justice Cunningham, whose genial presence so greatly added to the enjoyment of our last gathering (cheers). But the fact is that Mr. Cunningham is another of those Harrovians who are stimulated and impelled, like Sir Thomas Wade, by the Harrovian thirst for information. In search of it, he is now wandering about the parched plains of Southern India, and when he has obtained all the information he is still in search of, I sincerely hope he will be able to tell us how we are to keep famine-stricken populations in a condition of perfect health and comfort without increasing our debt or taxing anybody who would rather not be taxed; for that I am sure is a piece of information which will be most gratefully received (cheers and laughter). Then, gentlemen, there is another Harrovian whose personal acquaintance I have not yet had any opportunity of making, but whom I had hoped to see at our table to-night. For this gentleman (Mr. Davies by name) lately arrived in Calcutta, bringing me a letter from the present head-master of Harrow, who informed me that Mr. Davies had been certificated "a good Harrovian" by that unimpeachable authority, Mr. Fred. Ponsonby; and I think this gentleman has well deserved his certificate. Well, Mr. Davies is unavoidably absent for a reason which I am sure you will all appreciate as soon as I have explained it. For, although I noticed that some of you smiled just now (rather incredulously I thought) when I spoke of the thirst for information as a marked characteristic of Harrow School boys, yet I am sure you will all admit that love of sport and tenacity of purpose are two essentially Harrovian qualities (cheers). Well, I understand that Mr. Davies has come to India mainly for the purpose of pigsticking. Like a true Harrovian he sticks to his purpose; and I hope that, with equal determination, he is now sticking his pigs [cheers and laughter]. But, gentlemen, there are other Harrovians whose presence I miss to-night with mingled feelings of regret and pride; their absence is to us a privation,—I will not say it is a cheerless one because we know how cheerfully they themselves are now bearing far worse privations in the faithful discharge of a soldier's duty in the field (loud cheers). Gentlemen of Harrow School—I feel sure you will rejoice with me in the reflection that on this day, the anniversary of our old school feast, so many of its former pupils should be actively applying to the accomplishment of the grandest task ever undertaken by a ruling and civilising people, those habits of fortitude and perseverance, industry and discipline, which they learnt at Harrow (loud cheers). To me, to you, and to our old school also, it should and must be a source of pride to know that it has given to the service of our beloved sovereign some of those stout hearts and brave hands to whose devotion, undaunted by danger, and undeterred by difficulty, Her Majesty confides the defence and development of her great Indian Empire (loud and continued cheers). Gentlemen, in speaking of the defence and developement of this empire, I have not shrunk from alluding to the dangers and the difficulties incidental to that noble task. I recognize and acknowledge them without reserve, for I can do so without misgiving. Now, broadly speaking, I think there are three ways of dealing with danger and difficulty. One is to ignore them altogether, and pertinaciously conceal or plausibly explain them away. To those who say, "After us the deluge"—this method offers many present conveniences. But it is not a course honestly open to the responsible trustees of any common interest. The directors of a joint stock bank, for instance, when the bank's affairs are going wrong, its liabilities increasing, and its assets falling off, may for a while save themselves a great deal of trouble and secure a confidence in their sagacity, by issuing rose coloured balance-sheets and paying the shareholders large dividends taken out of their own capital. But the day of reckoning must come; it may not come in their time; but it comes sooner or later: and how often are the innocent confounded with the guilty, the just with the unjust, in the penalty of a trust betrayed! Well, then, this may be called the policy of "giving out." But there is another way of dealing dangers and difficulties which is precisely the reverse of it, and which may be called the policy of "giving in." It consists, not in ingoring, but exaggerating difficulties, shaking the head and wringing the hands over past errors and anticipated failures, deprecating every measure proposed to remedy the one, and deprecating every effort made to avert the other. To the irresponsible critics of responsible action, the assumption of such an attitude is naturally attractive in the presence of difficulty or on the approach of danger; for it offers to those who adopt it a cheap and easy means of appearing to the eyes of their discouraged fellow-creatures as very superior persons. But Job, that type of suffering humanity, was little helped, as we all know, by the superior wisdom of such councillors (laughter). Well, then, there is only one other way I know of for dealing with a danger or a difficulty, and that is to confront it fairly and oppose it firmly (cheers). This, to those who walk it, is a thorny way, I grant; it exposes them to certain criticism and possible obloquy. If they fail, no one will know how bravely they may have striven to succeed; if they succeed, no one will know how painfully they may have laboured not to fail. But for men whose shoulders are charged with any portion—however humble or obscure, of the heavy and complicated burden of an empire's defence or maintenance, this I am pursuaded is the only honest and the only manly course (cheers). One thing, at any rate, I can confidently affirm, without fear of contradiction from you, gentlemen of Harrow School; it is the course to which we Harrovians were trained at Harrow in our boyhood; it is the course which here in India we are called to follow in our manhood; and it is the course in which here or elsewhere, we shall at all times best illustrate and justify the good old training of our good old school (loud cheers). Gentlemen, I heard the other day from an eminent legal friend of mine, who has deeply studied and actively promoted the interests of India, a whimsical story which had, he said, suggested to him an appropriate motto for our Indian services. The story is trivial; the motto, perhaps, not altogether free from vulgarity; but it is so forcible, and I think so sound, that I shall ask your permission to repeat it. Well, the story is this:—A certain gang of poachers, taken after a desperate affray with the keepers, were being tried at Lincoln Assizes. One of them, a sturdy little rascal, who rejoiced, I believe, in the name of Azy Smith, imprudently conducted his own defence; and this is how he cross-examined the policeman who appeared as chief witness against him. "'Ow do you know," said he, "as 'ow I was there?" "Because," said the witness, "you was the most desperatest of the whole lot, and when I see to you, ses I, 'Come now, give up.' 'Give up,' says you, 'give up be blowed'" (laughter). Well gentlemen, Azy Smith's language was not Ciceronian I admit, but I think that his sentiment was quite Harrovian (cheers). When I hear from one high authority in England that the burden of our Indian empire is greater than human shoulders can bear, and from another that we have here a wolf by the ears and should let him go as soon as we can; when gentlemen who have no practical knowledge of the facts, or conditions, or principles of Indian finance, tell us that our financial prospects are desperate; when one political prophet threatens us with terrible Afghans and advancing Cossacks on our border, another with terrible famines and receding monsoons upon our plains, and when I perceive that all these superior persons have practically no better counsel to offer us in substitution of those we are patiently pursuing, and pursuing, I affirm, with daily and hourly success, then the shameful counsel of "give up" in my friend's story, irresistibly recurs to my mind, and, at the risk of finding myself in low company with Azy Smith, I internally ejaculate "give up be——blowed" (loud cheers). Gentlemen, our toast to-night is *stet Fortuna domus*. But Fortune, though a fickle jade, rarely fails to reward her steadfast wooers. *Audaces juvat.* She is not to be won by phlegmatic philandering. I shall never mistrust the fortunes of India, till India herself mistrusts the brave men who serve her. And I shall always be proud of our old school so long as it continues to contribute to their number. Let us drink, then, prosperity to Harrow. (The toast was drunk with three cheers.)

Sir Thomas Wade, having asked the Viceroy's permission to propose a toast, then rose and said:—Your Excellency's allusion to myself has taken me entirely by surprise. Meetings such as that at which it is our privilege here to assist leave in general behind them a certain organisation, and by one of those in the secret, I was given to understand that we might expect from Your Excellency a speech to the address of Harrow School, and that this speech delivered, it would devolve upon me as the senior Harrovian of the assembly to request the support of those present while I addressed your Excellency in reply. I am not above confessing that my preparation for the discharge of that duty had imposed upon me a certain amount of reflection, and that I find no small difficulty in combining the expression of the gratitude which I ought to feel for the compliment that has been paid me, with the satisfaction of the obligation which, as a speaker, I had accepted in a very different direction. I shall not occupy your attention with reference to myself further than by the remark that the object of my presence in India has, perhaps, been slightly misunderstood. This terrestrial body has been tempted hither, not by a spirit of antiquarian research, but by the hope that the difficulties affecting a certain material interest in which the Celestial Government to which I am accredited, and our own, have more or less a common concern, may be mitigated or removed. And now, without detaining you longer about myself or my particular business, I shall beg to proceed to what I cannot doubt will be regarded as matter more attractive. I have had a very important trust committed to me, and I must beg you, gentlemen, not to suppose me over confident in my fitness to discharge it, if I abstain from lamenting, as is the usage in similar cases, that it has not fallen into other hands. It is such a pleasure, I can sincerely say, such a source of pride to me to find myself associated with any proceeding that concerns the honour of Harrow, that I can have in this instance but one feeling at all resembling a feeling of regret. I have been invited, as I said, to propose the toast entrusted to me as the senior Harrovian at this table, and without dissolving, Xerxes-like, in tears, as I reflect upon the flight of time, it is scarcely possible for me, without a certain sense of sadness, to realize by how large an interval of unreturning years I am separated from the happy days that ended long before the school-time of those I am permitted to address to-night, could possibly have begun. Great, however, as that interval may be, I believe that I share as intensely as the youngest Harrovian here in the feeling of affection to our nursing mother to which our noble host has so eloquently appealed (loud cheers). That affection is made up of many elements not all of them specially proper to Harrovians; of elements, almost as often as not equally characteristic of every one of those sister institutions, older or younger, that have for centuries contributed to the formation of that mysterious entity, the English gentleman [cheers]. I say *almost* as often as not; for while there is perhaps as much of analogy, if not of identity, between our public schools in the general conditions of their constitution and existence, as between home and home and family and family, it is inevitable that there should be at least as great variety in the details of their inner life. I should be chargeable with irrelevancy if, with the end towards which I am circuitously advancing before me, I were to attempt an enumeration of all the incidents that suggest the remarks with which I am troubling you; but there is one class of incident to which allusion will not be inappropriate to-night. The sentiment of affection that the sight of that dear old hill, the memory of boyish friendships or acquaintances, the recollection of studies loved, though neglected, with a hundred other reminiscences, may awaken will be different in different men, but there can be few, I imagine, among those who care to assert their claim, as to-night we all assert it, to Harrovian nationality, who do not rejoice with pride in the glory cast upon their old school by the success of their fellow-Harrovians in later life [cheers]; be it success achieved in the department of literary effort, by activity in the general service of their kind, or more especially in the service of their country, in those higher positions which are the acknowledged reward of political capacity [cheers]. In success of this latter kind Harrow does not stand alone; yet it will not be disputed that a school which, since the beginning of the century, has given us less than five prime ministers to England, is entitled to consider itself as second to none in the roll of honor. [Loud cheers]. Nor has our school less to be proud of in other fields, whether at home or abroad; least of all in the far country in which we meet this evening, though here, again, she does not stand alone. To those who are attached, on one ground or another, to our public-school system, it must be gratifying to observe how largely the development of this mighty dependency of the British empire has been beholden to the ability of public-school men. Its energetic founder, Lord Clive, had, I believe, but a passing connection with Merchant Taylors; but, not to mention minor celebrities, who were public school *alumni*, in each of the three chapters of British Indian history to which our writers are wont to ascribe a kind of dynastic pre-eminence, the statesman made famous by the extension or consolidation of our dominion, has been a member of our illustrious public-school fraternity; and among these statesmen one Harrovian has been eminently conspicuous. It was to Westminster that the great Warren Hastings owed his education. The brilliant Wellesley was a worthy son of that *mater atona* within whose precincts, with his latest voice, his latest verse, he begged a place of rest; but last, and not least, Lord Dalhousie was, I had almost said within my own recollection, a Harrow boy (loud cheers). Gentlemen, remarkable in its way as was each of the three eras to which I have adverted, there is another period that bids fair to rival all of them in the prominence of its interest. The first pages of its annals are scarcely yet in the hands of the annalist, yet I cannot doubt that it will be acknowledged by posterity to have been of as momentous significance as any of the earlier three. In many regards it will be held, I think, to have surpassed in momentousness any one of those three periods, for events which I need not particularise have largely modified, if they have not altogether destroyed, the comparative insulation of the Indian question, and have conferred upon it a more salient influence than it could ever before have possessed, upon the policy of Europe and of the world (cheers.) At the helm of a Government so circumstanced, of a Government the responsibilities of which at no time light are for the time being so signally augmented, as men Harrow, we are proud to see once more a Harrow man; a Harroman of a distinguished past; distinguished from earliest youth by the evidence of that genius which is heritage of his race; distinguished in riper years by his eminence in a professional career in which it is the lot of few to please any one, but in which, by the common testimony of his collegues, it was the good fortune of Lord Lytton to be well thought of by all (loud cheers). It would be unbecoming in me, you will all admit, even to approach the expression of an opinion upon the merits of his administration as Viceroy to venture upon predictions, were I competent to utter any regarding the future of the situation, as difficult as interesting, with which it is his province to deal. But I shall offend against no rule of propriety, if I call upon you to support me in my assurance of the sincere sympathy with which his course is watched by his school fellows here and elsewhere (loud cheers); and to join me in the hearty wish that his health, both of mind and of body may be so preserved as to enable him to complete the work he has in hand with advantage to the empire, which is but another way of saying with honor to himself (loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I have trespassed considerably on your patience and I have only now to request that with the health of the Viceroy you will couple the health of those nearest and dearest to him—the health and well-being of Lady Lytton and her children. Gentlemen I propose the health of Lord Lytton. [The toast was drunk with loud cheers.]

In returning thanks, Lord Lytton said:—Sir Thomas Wade and Gentlemen,—I need scarcely assure you that I am sensibly touched by the kind terms in which you, sir, have proposed my health, and the friendly response which you, gentlemen, have given to that toast. But the keen enjoyment of a pleasure is generally in proportion to the rarity of its occurrence, and I will not deny that I have this special reason for peculiarly appreciating any token of sympathy so gratifying as that with which you have just honoured me. Gentlemen, in the discharge of duties always onerous, and often most anxious, no Viceroy of this empire can reasonably hope to satisfy at once all the contemporary critics of his action; for that action must often be guided by reference to circumstances known only to himself and his confidential advisers, and he is precluded by the very nature of his office from a public explanation or defence of it. But I think I may say that, during my own tenure of this high office, not only the anxious duties devolving on its incumbent, but also the hostile criticism to which he is exposed in the discharge of them, have been exceptionally severe (hear, hear). Providence, no doubt, tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. It is said that even eels get accustomed to being skinned alive (cheers and laughter), and although I take that to be a figure of speech more bold than accurate, still I am credibly informed that young soldiers get accustomed in the course of a single campaign to living under fire, soon working by day, and resting by night, almost unconscious of the unusual noise in the atmosphere around them (cheers). Well, gentlemen, I cannot honestly say that my own work, or my own rest, have been much disturbed by the roaring of the big guns or the whizzing of the random shots under fire of which it is my lot to be living (hear, hear, and cheers.) If anything could be more unworthy than such disturbance, it would be the affectation of it [cheers]. But this I do say, returning to the fact that the enjoyment of a pleasure is increased by its rarity,—the oldest and most hardened campaigner is not ashamed of the relish with which he quaffs the unexpected cordial, or the sense of satisfaction with which he hugs the extra blanket, owed perhaps to the thoughtful gift of unforgetting friends. He is not ashamed to enjoy with gratitude uncustomary comforts. No more am I. The kind tokens you have given me this evening of your sympathy and good will are to me unwonted luxuries. I take them to my heart, and from my heart I thank you for them (cheers). And now, gentlemen, before I sit down, and before we leave this table, let me give, in one, two final toasts by asking you to drink with me to the health of our two guests, Sir Thomas Wade and General Vaughan. (The toast was enthusiastically received.)

General Vaughan then rose to reply, and was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering. He said:—Your Excellency and Gentlemen of Harrow School,—I want words to express my sense of the courtesy and kindness which led the Viceroy to express a wish that I should take part in your pleasant annual gathering to-night in virtue of my relationship to your late head-master. Dr. Vaughan, the present master of the Temple. I am also deeply grateful for the undeserved honor you have done me—you, my Lord, in proposing, and you, gentlemen, in drinking my health, with such generous enthusiasm and good will [cheers]. I need hardly say that I am deeply conscious I owe this kind reception of my name to the remembrance it has called forth of my brother—I may say of my brothers, for you will remember, my Lord, that a second brother of mine also filled office in Harrow School [loud cheers]. It is, I believe, well known to most of you with what interest Dr. Vaughan always watches the subsequent career of his Harrow boys [cheers], and how it gratifies him to hear of their welfare and success in life [continued cheers]; and I can well remember the gratification he felt at the announcement that our gracious Queen and Empress had selected you, my Lord, for the high office of her representative as Viceroy of India [loud and continued cheers]. But, my Lord, Dr. Vaughan, I am able to assure you, has felt something much more than gratification at your appointment to this high office. He has felt for you personally, for months past, the deepest sympathy on account of the ungenerous and venomous attacks to which you have been exposed by reason of your Afghan policy,—attacks which, however, I know you bear with perfect equanimity, and from which I am quite sure you will emerge with the highest honor!

The conclusion of General Vaughan's speech was received with loud and enthusiastic cheering, amid which he resumed his seat.—*Times of India.*

REPLY TO "F. S. G."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PIONEER

Sir,—Criticism to be of any value should at least be consistent. Your correspondent "F. S. G." complains that P. W. D. engineers cannot be expected to search for choice bits of designs, and deliberately selects an instance where the choicest have been collected and combined into a harmonious whole; *viz.*, the Mayo College. He also blames an influential member of the department for holding the same opinions as the greatest living exponent of Indian architecture. Fergusson admits that germs of life exist in the traditions still extant of Indian art, but concludes it is in a decaying state, the tendency being to the adoption of wooden forms more adapted to upholstery than to lithic forms appropriate to architectural art. *Vide* Page 607, "Indian and Eastern Architecture, Indian Saracenic Architecture." The squab Dutch columns of the Mayo College have the proportions of the diameter to the shaft of 1 to 11, that is, from the base to the architrave, or Bressummer supported; a greater proportion than that of the Corinthian Order, and only to be paralleled by the slender shafts of mediæval Art. The large, or as your correspondent calls them, clumsy mouldings are appropriate to the size of the building; to compare the mouldings in the frontage of a Mathura Bazaar shop with them, is as reasonable as to compare those in the Fascia of a linen-draper's shop in St. Paul's Churchyard with those used in the plinth of the Cathedral. If your correspondent had been a professional architect, he would have known that the epithet Palladian was never applied to the Grecian Doric used in the Parthenon. The design approved of, as he states, by the Native Princes was Grecian Doric, and by his own system of inscription should have been inscribed copy of High School, Edinburg. The style adopted for the Mayo College, and carried out with fidelity, is that of the time of Akbar and his immediate successors, and is called Hindu Saracenic or Indo-Aryan by Fergusson. In this style the oldest exampels are the purest, and bear the same relation to the Indian art of the present day, as the buildingsof the time of the Plantagents to those erected by Laud in the reign of Charles I., or still later to the Cathedral of Calcutta. On the whole, your correspondent's remarks prove the truth of Napoleon's axiom "Results are for the public eye, not the means." When a building is surrounded by scaffolding, its most delicate mouldings covered to protect them during construction, its columns not erected, and the critic having no access to the drawings, never having asked permission to see them, which permission would have been cheerfully accorded, he is in the same position as if he entered the studio of an artist and criticised the effect of a painting when the ground colour had only been worked in. However, it appears that no one can be so ignorant of the laws of construction in engineering, or void of the power of discriminating between the styles of architecture; as to incapacitate him from criticising the Public Works Department.

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FOR
FEBRUARY 1879.
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WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

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Calcutta..........	Wyman & Co.
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Deolalee..........	Cursetjee Dessabhoy.
Jubbulpore..........	Kellner & Co.
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Madras..........	Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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THOMAS LANG,
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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

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